Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

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In News Spotlight

Captured Fliers Laud Treatment—Reveal Confusion in Motherlands

British, Australians Jealous of High-Paid Yanks—U.S. Airman Scathingly Denounces American Releases on 'Signal Victories'

Domei

A CERTAIN BASE IN BURMA, April 22.—At a detention camp here, visited by your correspondent, interned American, British and Australian fliers disclosed phases of their life in their respective air bases and revealed actual conditions existing in their homelands, at the same time expressing satisfaction with the kind treatment accorded them by the Japanese officials in charge of the camp.

Of particular interest was the disclosure that British and Australian fliers were dissatisfied with their pay which was 30 to 40 per cent lower than that of the Americans.

Questioned by your correspondent about supply conditions in Chittagong, Major Byron Duckenfield a British Squadron Leader replied:

Led 'Desert-Like' Life

"We were comparatively well supplied with Hurricane fighters. However, as there were no supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits we had to eat nothing but canned foods. Being devoid of any amusement facilities, our life at the Chittagong base was like living in the desert."

In reply to questions about the relations between the British and American fliers and about the comparison between British and American planes, Duckenfield continued:

"We had no opportunity to associate with American fliers. Needless to say, any British plane is superior to an American-made machine, particularly in high-altitude flying."

Here, Flying Officer Anthony Kraus, 22-year-old New Zealand pilot of a Hurricane fighter joined the conversation and said:

"We had little opportunity to keep company with Americans, and because of the difference in our salaries, we could not mingle with them as equals. A lieutenant of the American air force receives a monthly salary of 1,000 rupees compared with our 580 rupees.

Asked about the relations between British and Australian fliers, Kraus said that they are on comparatively good terms. The Australian fliers are provided with a "Special Danger Allowance" by their Government, but the Britishers are complaining because they do not have such an allowance, he said.

In answer to your correspondent's questioning Lieutenant W. Lucien, 27-year-old American pilot of a P-40 plane, explained living conditions in the air base in Kunming.

According to Lucien, in Kunming where he was stationed for eight months before being captured by the Japanese, commodity prices rose by leaps and bounds and it was not rare for a dinner to cost 100 yuan.

Acute Gasoline Shortage

The United States air force in China was hampered in its activities by an acute shortage of gasoline, he disclosed, adding that a shortage in manpower in Kunming lowered efficiency to a considerable degree.

As to salary, Lucien stated that American fliers of his rank receive a monthly salary of $296, which they

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U.S. LIES DISGUST INFORMATION STAFF; 15 MEN QUIT JOBS

The persistent withholding of real facts of the war situation by the American War Information Office has won for that department the name of "Yarn-Spinning War Information Office" from the Congress and the American people, and the more conscientious of the officials have handed in their resignations, completely disgusted with the false information meted out to the general public.

The Philadelphia Inquirer in its April 17 issue reports that 15 officials of the War Information Office simultaneously resigned, giving the following reason for their action:

"The government policy of zealously concealing the facts from the people cannot be said to be conducive to the rousing of a real fighting spirit among the general public. Leaving aside the question of the erroneous attitude of the War Information Office, we absolutely refuse to put up with a 'Yarn-Spinning War Information Office.' We repeat again that a 'fibber' Information Office will never lead to victory."

The announcement of the correct details of the Tokyo raid last year from the Japanese side, fast on the wake of the hubbub in the American War Information Office, has further caused the American people to lose faith in their government, and even the brazen-faced American War Information Office finds itself in a very awkward situation.

Press Comments

Saturday, April 24

YOMIURI-HOCHI—New Education Minister; New Propaganda Warfare

New Education Minister

YOMIURI-HOCHI—That Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, noted for his studies in Zen Buddhism, has been succeeded by Viscount Nagakage Okabe, well known for his arguments in favor of preserving the "shaku" and "kan" system of weights and measures, may perhaps be regarded as symptomatic of the existing educational tendency. During his tenure of office as Education Minister for two years and nine months, Dr. Hashida had to deal with many problems, some of them exceedingly important. Seldom have so many important problems beset the career of an Education Minister in the history of our educational system.

The problems of the new Education Minister, accordingly, begin at this point. Although the school system reform, shortening of schooling and unification of various organizations were made possible by the enterprising spirit of his predecessor, they have been enforced only in form and it remains to be seen exactly what real value these measures possess in actual practise. The real significance of these and other measures of reform will become clear only at the hands of the new Education Minister. In this sense the new Education Minister will have to develop insight and determination quite different from any Education Minister that has ever taken office to replace another.

In fact, adjustment in the university courses, the new system of post-graduate studies in universities and other important questions were before the conference of Imperial University presidents which met on April 21 and 22. These, of course, are not the only ones confronting the educational authorities. These are problems of such a nature that, while they would not entail unfortunate consequences within a short period even if erroneous measures were taken they are likely to breed sources of irretrievable evils for the years to come. It is hoped that the new Education Minister will carefully consider this point.

It is an error common to educators to be engrossed in details in disregard of the relative importance of the matters involved but such practices are liable to kill the initiative of the student, which is the life of all educational activity. Methods must be adopted such as would appeal effectively to the psychology of youth and instil faith in them. People are agreed as to the ideals of education and the problem is always that of method. High ideals do not directly breed good methods. Invention is necessary to evolve methods suited to the men and circumstances involved.

Advancement of science is one of the most urgent problems of the day. Whether this is effected or not depends largely on circumstances and conditions known only to the experts. Must not the new Education Minister consult the experts in all fields of science and give serious attention to their recommendations?

New Propaganda Warfare

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The appointment of a full-time President of the Board of Information and a new Vice-President in the course of the present Cabinet reconstruction aimed at consolidating the decisive-war political structure of the nation manifests the renewed determination of the Government to win the ideological propaganda war as much as the actual war on the battlefield and is of much significance for the prose.

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TIES BOLSTERED IN TALKS HELD WITH THAI CHIEF

Visiting Asia Affairs Minister Aoki Reaches Accord With Phibum

Domei

BANGKOK, April 23.—Calling on Premier Field Marshal P. Phibum Songkhram at his official residence at 10 a.m. today Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is visiting here, conferred with the Premier for about two hours in the presence of Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, it was learned today.

It is understood that full accord was reached by the conferees for further bolstering of the close cooperation existing between Japan and Thailand.

Before calling on the Thai Premier, Minister Aoki visited and comforted the inmates of the Japanese Army Hospital in Bangkok.

Later he attended a luncheon given in his honor by a local Japanese Army Unit.

Premier Honors Aoki

Domei

BANGKOK, April 23.—The discipline of the Japanese troops was highly praised by Thai Premier Field Marshal P. Phibum Songkhram in the address delivered at the welcome banquet given in honor of the visiting Greater East Asiatic Affairs Miniser Kazuo Aoki of Japan this evening.

In the course of his speech, the Premier spoke as follows:

"We, the people of Thailand, have no recollection of an active State Minister of any great nation ever visiting our country before. It is our great honor, therefore, to welcome the first Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry that came to be established by Japanese victory in the present war.

"I firmly believe that your name is to be recorded in the world history, and this opportunity of welcoming you in person and further conferring with you has given the chance of realizing my fond wishes.

"For the execution of the present war, Thailand promised to cooperate with Japan in the actual warfare, and it is my great joy to realize, with the visit of Your Excellency, that our victory is to be attained very shortly.

Lauds Troops' Discipline

"Particularly, I wish to mention here that Japanese troops that passed through Thailand or those still remaining have proved themselves to be the great soldiers fit to be the Army of Japan, specially in their discipline, courage and patience.

"Then, Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, and the staff of the Japanese Embassy are fully understanding Thailand and giving utmost efforts for the attainment of a closer relation between the two countries to our great joy. Your present visit, I am sure, will further cement the

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. AND CHUNGKING PLAN MEDIATING IN INDIA ISSUE

Chance Slim as Britons Disfavor Interference

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—In order to break the deadlock to which the Indian situation has now come, the United States Government and the Chungking regime may jointly become mediators, according to a Calcutta report received by the Daily Herald.

However, as the British people will not welcome any formal interference in the Indian problem by the United States, it is believed that Washington may unofficially suggest a compromise plan to the British Government, while the Chungking regime, as "a friend of India" may approach the leaders of the India National Congress to find some means of settlement.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's special envoy, William Philipps, will return to Washington at the end of this month. Today Philipps reached New Delhi and was the guest at the official residence of the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, where he is expected to remain a few days before his departure for home.

Thai Recognition Due For Croatia, Slovakia

Domei

BANGKOK, April 23.—The Thai Government will recognize Croatia and Slovakia, the Spokesman of the Thai Bureau of Publicity stated in a press conference here yesterday afternoon.

CHINA RED UNITS FEAR NEW DRIVE

Statement of Hata Adds to Trepidation On Impending Blow

Domei

NANKING, April 23.—The expectation of new developments from the operations of Imperial Forces in North China against resisting elements, especially Communist forces is causing terror in the hearts of the enemy, adding to the fear already caused by the expression of firm determination by Commander-in-Chief General Shunroku Hata of the Japanese Forces in China that the Imperial Forces would leave no stone unturned in their annihilation of peace-disturbers, according to a statement released by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

The statement, reviewing the war situation during the past week revealed the following:

Subversive activities by Communist elements in North China to disturb the expurgated areas have lately been manifest apparently because the Communists have been in great fear of decisive Japanese measures now being taken against them. Their activities, however, have been of no serious concern to the Japanese, because it is now positively clear that Japan's ever-growing pacification campaigns are making substantial inroads together with the gradual enlightenment of the Chinese populace.

During March, this year, the Imperial Forces captured 4,604 Communists along with 1,834 forces under the Chungking command. This number of Communist prisoners, besides being larger than captured Chungking soldiers, far exceeds the number of Communist troops made prisoners during the preceding month.

This fact together with the similar increase of war captives along the lower stretches of the Yangtze River eloquently speaks of the gradual collapsing of the ideological base of the resisting elements due to the new China policy and also that the pacification theory is penetrating into the enemy rank and file.

Then, the fact that General Han Te-le, vice-commander of the enemy's forces in the Lusu war district was made prisoner and the fact that a Chiang-controlled unit and the New 4th Army are fighting against each other in the Lishui area, south of the Yangtze River tells part of the truth about the enemy, which is nothing but ugly.

In this connection, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, after his inspection tour in North China, declared that he would show no mercy now in uprooting enemy marauders who disturb the pacified

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SLOVAKIAN LEADERS SEE HITLER ON WAR MISSION

Domei

BERLIN, April 23.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler conferred yesterday at his Headquarters with President Josef Tiso, Premier Vojtech Tuka, Home Minister Alexander Mach and Defense Minister General Ferdinand Catlos of Slovakia, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in a communique today.

The Fuehrer discussed with President Tiso about various problems of the present war in order to make Europe free of Bolshevism and Anglo-Saxon plutocracy. At the conference were also present German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and General Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Reich General Staff.

The friendly cooperative spirit existing between the peoples of Germany and Slovakia in the present war was fully manifested at the conference.

The communique added that Slovakian troops are fighting in the present war shoulder to shoulder with the German forces in the joint effort for winning the final victory.

GANDHI ARREST JUDGED ILLEGAL BY INDIA COURT

Freedom Not Assured But Decision Causes Britain to Lose Face

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress are illegal, it was adjudged by the Federal Court of India today, according to information from New Delhi.

The British Government in India, it may be recalled, imprisoned last summer about 9,000 members of the National Congress including Mahatma Gandhi, in accordance with Article 26 of the Indian National Defense Regulations based on the National Defense Law.

The National Defense Law of India promulgated in 1920 provides that the Indian Government can take into custody the Indians who are "reasonably suspected," but the Article in question lacks the term "reasonably" and has, instead, a phrase to the effect that "in case the authorities recognize the guilt of the persons in question." Thus, the Federal Court passed the judgment that the arrest of Gandhi and others was illegal.

It cannot be expected, however, that the leaders of the National Congress will be released as the result of the same judgment. Anyhow, it is undeniable that the London Government and the British Government in India which pretend to be the guardians of justice and order in India have lost their countenances.

In this connection, a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi which reports in detail the proceedings of the same judgment by the Federal Court has the following to state:

"The judgment in question may, even if temporarily, embarrass the Indian Government. It is inconceivable, however, that the Mahatma and other leaders will be released and be judged again to ascertain if their imprisonment had any "reasonable ground."

"The Indian Government would just have to promulgate a new decree of the Governor-General in several hours and to amend the National Defense Law and Regulations so as to annul the same judgment."

S. Africa Issue Bad

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The internal discrepancies of the British Empire have now been divulged in the form of racial discrimination against the Indian people and are causing a serious hitch in the British South African colony.

A report reaching here from South Africa reveals that the Lower House of the Union of South Africa on Wednesday passed a bill prohibiting the Indians from purchasing land in the State of Natal and also Transvaal.

Such racial discrimination by the Whites has invited great indignation

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U.S. LABOR PARTY HITS DISCRIMINATORY STAND

Angry as Workers Prohibited to Change Jobs

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization are strongly opposed to the policy of the United States Government to prevent industrial workers from changing their positions during the war, it is reported from Washington.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, warned Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission against the enforcement of the proposed measure by declaring, "Such a restriction will result in bringing evil effect upon the spirit of workers and naturally hinder production."

On the other hand, the Congress of Industrial Organization is also severely criticizing the Government for its irrational step to peg wages, while the Government took no measure to prevent the advance of living cost.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAD NATION IN VENERATING YASUKUNI WAR SPIRITS

Bearing Imperial Gift

Shown above is the Imperial Messenger, Court Ritualist Count Koyu Shimizudani, proceeding for worship at the Inner Sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine, yesterday morning.

Shrine Fete Honored By Imperial Visits—Silent Prayer Offered

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress graciously paid homage at the Yasukuni Shrine to the newly enshrined 19,987 souls of the gallant war-dead, today, the second day of the Extraordinary Grand Yasukuni Shrine Festival now being held at Kudan.

From early morning, the war-bereaved family members totaling 40,000 who had come to Tokyo for a spiritual reunion with their sons, husbands, brothers and fathers assembled at the Shrine to take part in the sacred ceremony.

His Imperial Majesty, clad in military uniform and wearing various high orders, left the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. in a motorcar with Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake in attendance, followed by an Imperial entourage including Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma.

The Imperial Procession motored straight to Yasukuni Shrine, arriving there at 10:10 a.m. Graciously greeting the bereaved members lined in rows at the entrance of the Shrine from within the slow-moving car, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Main Hall of the Shrine.

There, the Imperial car came to a stop and His Imperial Majesty alighted to be escorted to the ablutory fountain by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chairman of the Festival Committee.

After ablution, His Imperial Majesty, preceded by General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Shrine, entered the Innermost

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH ACTION IRES IRANIANS

Confiscation of Arms Flares Up Intense Hatred for Britons

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 23.—The internal condition in Iran is reportedly becoming grave as a result of the confiscation of all military equipment as ordered by Lieutenant-General Henry R. Pownall, commander-in-chief of the British forces there. The Iranian public is apparently highly indignant over the unscrupulous British action.

A tense anti-British atmosphere is reported to be prevailing in the neighborhood of the capital, Teheran. Around the same city and also in the southern sector of Iran, military telegraphic wires are frequently being cut by anti-British mobs, and as was already reported, five Iranian soldiers were recently shot to death by the British.

Along with the intensification of such British violence, the conflict between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, centered on Iran, is also becoming serious of late. It is pointed out that the United States is frantically propagating a false story that she will send large quantities of various commodities to that country. The British army headquarters, too, is desperately trying to curry the favor of the Iranians, declaring that Britain will supply them with plenty of foodstuff.

However, these Anglo-American promises are mere propaganda as has been the case hitherto. As a matter of fact, no substantial Anglo-American aid has been sent to Iran lately.

Contrary to this, however, the Soviet Union is proving its words by real action, for she has recently transported 50,000 tons of wheat to Iran. It is stated that the Iranian people are delighted over the Soviet Union's friendly action, which was played up prominently by the newspapers and the radio there.

Byrnes Visiting Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—James F. Byrnes, vice-director of the United States Lease-Lend Bureau, arrived at Moscow yesterday, and his visit is reported to be for negotiating with the Soviet authorities regarding supplies to be sent for aiding the Soviet Union, according to Moscow reports.

OKABE ASSUMES EDUCATION POST

Foreign Languages Valuable in Knowing Enemy, He Stresses

The new Minister of Education Viscount Nagakage Okabe, following the investiture ceremonies at the Imperial Palace, made his appearance at the Education Ministry at 3:50 p.m. yesterday afternoon to take over the duties of the office from Prime Minister Tojo, concurrently Minister of Education, and completed the whole procedure in an unprecedented short time of 40 minutes. After addressing the officials of the Ministry, together with Prime Minister Tojo, the new Education Minister gave voice to his ideas in his first press interview, the gist of which is as follows:

"I am a complete novice in this field, and I ask for your kind cooperation. Although I have no definite opinion, the fact that the present reform in the educational system coincides with what I always had in mind made me take over the office. As Japan's future is confronted with a situation of ever-increasing magnitude, it is my belief that a different type of Japanese nationals must be trained from that of in the past. It is incumbent on us to train men of creative minds, of deep perception and of unswerving endurance.

"The western ideologies must be completely swept away, however, the study of foreign language seems important to me as considered from another angle. We must know our enemy as well as ourselves, and in order to know our enemy we, ourselves, must possess the capacity to do so, and the knowledge of foreign languages will provide the means. Care must be taken not to err in the carrying out of the reforms.

"I have been connected with cultural undertakings with China since 1922. If I have any special interest it may be said to be on the question of culture."

General Lo Degraded

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, April 23.—General Lo Cho-ying, Commander of the Chungking forces in Burma, was recently degraded and made the Vice-Commander of the Third War Zone. General Chen Cheng, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth War Zone, has been named as his successor.

739 ANTI-AXIS BOMBERS DOWNED SINCE JANUARY

Lost in Raids on Reich And Occupied Territory

Domei

BERLIN, April 23.—The number of bombers lost by the anti-Axis air forces in raids on Germany and other German-occupied territories in western Europe during the period from January to the end of March totaled 491, according to the statement of the German Military quarters.

It is also reported that another 248 planes have been shot down from April 1 to 22, making the grand total of 739 for the anti-Axis air forces since the beginning of the year.

The foregoing number does not include any aircraft losses in other regions of Europe nor in North Africa, therefore, it is estimated that the inclusion of the other regions will run up the anti-Axis losses to a tremendous figure.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—A formation of 200 Soviet airplanes bombed Insterburg, Eastern Prussia, for two hours, beginning last midnight, and dropped bombs on military equipment and war industrity plants, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today.

Okamura Is Host to Chou

Domei

PEKING, April 23.—General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, today gave a luncheon at his official residence in honor of Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China and concurrently vice-president of the Executive Yuan, who recently visited Manchoukuo as a Special Envoy.

General Okamura conferred with Mr. Chou and other Chinese leaders who attended the luncheon regarding the situation since China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

TIFF IN AMERICA UPSETS BRITAIN

Worried by Fracas Between MacArthur and Washington Leaders

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The heated discussion between General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and the Washington Government over the Southwestern Pacific operations has created grave repercussions in British political circles, according to reliable information available here.

Various British newspapers have already made respective comments on this particular issue, and the views expressed thus by the British press and various other quarters in that country, unanimously indicate that political circles, in absolute support of the combined headquarters in Washington, strongly maintain that the anti-Axis strategy should be chiefly centered on the 'Europe-first principle' and do not appear to turn their sympathetic ear to the Australians' serious cry for assistance because they are aware of self-contradiction to be occasioned by doing so.

Pointing out the conflicting reports emanating from American and Australian sources, the Daily Mail in London said: "The Japanese Army is a tenacious and very strong enemy. We are constanly reminded of this point by Australian statesmen and by the Australian press. But we hope that the Australian people will not become too timid to fight against the Japanese.

"Today what greatly embarrasses the British nation are so many conflicting reports coming from various different sources. For instance, today a report comes that the Australian-American forces checked the Japanese advance in Southwestern Pacific, then the next day comes a dispatch that danger for Australia has been greatly increased.

Britain is Puzzled

"We think that as far as the various islands in the vicinity of Australia are under the Japanese hands, the crisis for Australia will never be removed. But the highly conflicting reports surely make the Britishers wonder which one of the two different statements they should believe as being trustworthy."

Meanwhile, a London Times correspondent in Australia, also pointing out discrepancies between the pitiful appeal from the Australian Government and the official statements issued by the anti-Axis Headquarters, stated as follows: "No doubt both the British Government and people are greatly perturbed over the totally different statements issued by the Washington, and Canberra Governments.

"As a matter of fact, while Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt is loudly demanding the dispatch of America's reinforcements in Washington, the anti-Axis Headquarters reveal their results of air battles. Immediately after General Douglas MacArthur's statement that the menace for Australia was increased, comes a nonchalant communique from American Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox, declaring that no menace whatsoever exists for Australia in this world.

"I am afraid that such conflicting statements may cause the Australians to entertain mistaken notion of the real menace now approaching their fatherland from its northern tip. How the recent statements of the anti-Axis camp are untrustworthy can be seen even from the fact that the Australians themselves are laughing away at their Government's frequent warnings. In fact, the Australians are now being fed up with the recent statements of the anti-Axis Headquarters, but this is certainly a very serious matter for the Australians at the stage of the war."

Chu Min-Yi Entertained By Japan Athletic Body

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who is at present visiting Japan in the capacity of Chinese representative to the Second Greater East Asia Medical Congress which was recently held in Tokyo, was honored at a tea party given on Friday at 4 p.m. at the Kishi Athletic Hall by the Japan Federation of Athletic Association.

The function was attended by Ryozo Hiranuma, member of the House of Peers, in the capacity of adviser of the Association, Hiroshi Shimomura, vice-president of the same Association, Wang Pin-sin, Tsutomu Takagi and Chang Chao, all staunch supporters of the healthy development of the athletic movement on the Continent.

Discussions were held in connection with the question of physical training and other matters with Mr. Hiranuma.

Also Dr. Chu introduced on the screen a system of callisthenics of which he is the originator.

Thai Embassy's New Home

Seen above is the attractive residence of Gihei Hamaguchi at Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa, which will house the Royal Thai Embassy beginning next month.

Thai Embassy Moving Quarters; To Occupy Hamaguchi Mansion

The present site of the local Thai Embassy at Komaba, Meguro-ku will be removed to the mansion of Gihei Hamaguchi, a member of the House of Peers and President of the Yamasa Soy Brewery, located at Nakamuru, Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, probably on April 30, it is learned.

Mr. Hamaguchi's residence to which the Thai Embassy will be removed is a stately structure in Western style surrounded by lovely environs. The building was bought at ¥1,000,000, it is reliably learned.

Kontsri Subamonkala, Second Secretary at the Thai Embassy is said to have been responsible for the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the purchase of the mansion.

The present Thai Embassy building belongs to Marquis Toshitatsu Maeda, son and heir to the late Marquis General Toshinari Maeda, who, while in military service as Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Borneo area, died in an airplane accident last year. Marquis Maeda's wish to have the building returned was one of the reason for the projected removal of the site of the Thai Embassy.

In this connection, Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo said as follows to the representative of the Nippon Times on Friday:

"Now that friendly relations between Thailand and Japan have been consolidated, our Government wanted to have a permanent site for its Embassy in Tokyo. The purchase of a proper building for the Embassy had been contemplated for the last two years from the time when my predecessor was in the Tokyo post."

Though the Embassy will be removed to the new site at the end of the month, the Chancellery will remain at the present Embassy for the time being, due to various existing circumstances, it is said.

In the meantime, the "At Home" held Friday afternoon at the Thai Embassy was attended by many officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Foreign Office, War, and Navy and German and Italian correspondents in Tokyo, who had been inivted to the function.

All the attendants enjoyed the lovely weather amid the spacious garden of the Embassy, deeply appreciating the cordial reception extended by Ambassador Jaiyanama and the members of the Embassy staff. The party which started at 4 p.m. adjourned toward 6 p.m.

Captured Airmen Laud Treatment

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spend in gambling since there is not any other amusement.

Then, Lucien complained that he was dispatched to China without being given due notice. It was while in India that he was told that he would be sent to the interior of China.

At first, he intended to garner as much money as possible so as to compensate his misfortune, but had no time to do so as he was shot down by a Japanese fighter plane in Burma soon after his arrival in Kunming.

Lieutenant Richard Watson, of the British air force, disclosed the plight of London which was being subjected to German bombings, saying that Londoners at that time were living literally in a hell of hells.

Queried about the wartime life in the United States, Sub-lieutenant Owen Baggett, 22-year-old American pilot of a bomber, stated that when he left the United States in December of last year a rationing system was already in force for gasoline sugar and coffee in the Eastern coastal districts.

According to his mother's recent letter, he continued, even boots have been strictly rationed.

Baggett disclosed that after six months of training he was sent to India and soon after his arrival there he was shot down by a Japanese flier in a dog-fight over Akyab on February 26 of last year.

Blasts Own Government

Severely criticizing the United States Government for the news of its "signal victories," the sub-lieutenant derisively said, "No American of any intelligence believes in such American claims."

Sergeant M. White, 22-year-old Australian pilot of a Lockheed bomber, described an aerial duel in which he was shot down by a Japanese flier. After a two-minute fight, he said, he found that his plane was enveloped by flames, which he tried to extinguish.

After bailing out, he found the other two crew members dead in the crashed plane. He was soon captured by the Burmese and was taken over to the Japanese Forces. White added that the Japanese soldiers had treated him very kindly.

Another American Sub-lieutenant George H. Wilson, 28, whose Boeing bomber was also shot down and captured, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the kind treatment accorded him by Japanese soldiers while he was being escorted to the Japanese Forces, headquarters. He was particularly grateful since the Japanese authorities who had examined him returned the photo of his fiance.

Every captive detained in the camp declared that they were allowed ample freedom and praised the leniency of the Japanese officials who are in charge of the detention camp.

China Red Units Fear New Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

zones. These elements, including those hiding in territories under the Nanking Government, will be minutely sought out and annihilated. This statement reinforced by the new developments just beginning in North China, is worthy of much expectation.

Nanking Forces Cooperate

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE SOUTHERN TANSING MOUNTAIN RANGE, April 23.—Notable is the active cooperation of the Shansi Communist Drive Army of the Nanking forces in the mopping-up operations being successfully undertaken by the Imperial Forces against the 24th Army of the Chungking forces infesting the vicinity of Linchi, North Honan Province, it was reported here.

Organized in Shansi Province in July of last year under the supervision of the Imperial Forces, the Shansi Communist Drive Army comprising two divisions, respectively commanded by Generals Chao Sun and Yang Cheng, is now actively cooperating with the Imperial troops, having achieved remarkable results.

Interviewed at his headquarters, General Chao Sun said: "It is a great pleasure to the Shansi Communist Drive Army to be able to participate in the smashing drive against the Chungking forces.

"The officers and men of our Army are determined to cooperate with Japan to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion under the principle of living or dying with Japan."

Spanish Churches Restored

MADRID.—Restoration of the Roman Catholic Churches by the Spanish Government following the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War has progressed by leaps and bounds, according to an article published by the evening paper Madrid on the fourth anniversary of the ending of that war. No less than 2,000,000 pesetas have been spent by General Francisco Franco's government on the restoration of seminaries of Roman Catholic priests.

Shrine Fete Honored By Imperial Visits—Silent Prayer Offered

(Continued from Page 1)

Sanctuary to worship the newly enshrined by offering a branch of the sacred tree on the altar at 10:15 a.m.

Subsequently, His Imperial Majesty left the Shrine at 10:20 a.m. for the Imperial Palace amid the respectful salutation of all the worshippers.

Meanwhile, Her Majesty the Empress left the Imperial Palace at 10:35 a.m. in a motorcar with Takeko Hoshina, Chief of the Court Ladies, in attendance, followed by an entourage including Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Imperial Majesty

Her Imperial Majesty worshipped at the Innermost Sanctuary at 10:50 a.m. and left the Shrine for the Imperial Palace at 10:55 a.m

After Their Imperial Majesties the various Princes of the Blood also offered prayer at the Innermost Sanctuary. Then the Shrine was opened to the bereaved members.

In the meantime, the entire nation paid respect to the newly deified souls of the gallant dead for one minute at 10:15 a.m. when His Imperial Majesty personally worshipped at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

cution of the War of Greater East Asia. The importance of ideological and propaganda warfare in a total war has often been pointed out. At a time when the twelvemonth hereafter is said to be of decisive importance for the World War, it is a matter of vital urgency to keep taut the morale of the people at home, to grasp the psychology of the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, to gain the support of the neutrals, to throw the enemy lines into confusion, to smash their ideological plots and counter-plots and to make a new departure in ideological and propaganda warfare.

Ideological and propaganda warfare has two sides, the one directed at the home front and the other at foreign countries. For home propaganda, it is the business of the authorities to see that public opinion is kept righteous and heroic in scale. There has been something complicated and slow in the fabric of our public opinion. When the opinion of the Yamato race which has risen to fight a war unprecedented in its history must be of boundless grandeour, there has been a tendency to carp at trivial points or to indulge in reactionary musings. This must not be.

Eiji Amau, the new President of the Board of Information, said: "Each person should pause to reflect whether his word or action really contributes something toward winning the war," and, again: "The first prerequisite is moral harmony at home.' These are significant words.

Secondly, all expressions liable to give the impression of self-conceit should be scrupulously weeded out in our overseas propaganda.

Thirdly, opinion should be positive and constructive in nature. For instance, clarification of the national polity is quite important for all our vehicles of opinion but clarification of the national polity forms the foundation of opinion and its starting point, so that the question is just how this is to be developed along positive and constructive lines.

In order to make up for their lack of self-confidence in the issue of the actual war on the battlefield, the anti-Axis nations have launched on large-scale propaganda warfare including the Atlantic Charter, the White-Keynes international currency plan and other post-war plans. Germany has retaliated with a European Charter. In view of these activities on the part of our enemies and ally, we must show a similar initiative, such as coming out with a Pacific or Greater East Asia Charter projected on a heroic scale.

HUMAN INTEREST COLUMN

Kindness of Hotel Staff Impresses War-Bereaved Families—Russo-Japanese War Hero Contributes 37-Year Savings of Pension to Soldiers' Relief

Service Le Luxe

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

"Warm treatment to the bereaved families" is now a slogan among the people of the metropolis as the relatives of the soldiers killed in action have come to Tokyo to attend the ceremonies of enshrining the heroic souls at Yasukuni Shrine now under way. Here is a beautiful story surrounding the families of dead soldiers and a hotel keeper.

Mrs. Haruko Suzuki, 40 years of age, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Moichiro Suzuki, who heroically fell in the Nanning campaign, and 23 other members of the bereaved families of 10 soldiers killed in action came to Tokyo from Wakayama Prefecture, to attend the foregoing Yasukuni Shrine rites. They put up at the Fukudaya Hotel, at Akefunecho, Nishikubo, Shiba Ward. This hotel was formerly the domicile of a certain famous Kabuki actor, so it was very tastefully furnished. When the visitors were first taken to their respective rooms, they felt more or less ill at ease because of the gorgeous rooms. But the hotel people did everything in their power to make the visitors as comfortable as possible.

Hotel proprietress Matsu Fukuda, 46 years old, and the nine maid servants made up their minds to give as warm a treatment as possible to these visitors during their stay of nine days in Tokyo. Every evening when the old people among the visitors come back tired from their round of visits the maid servants gave massage treatment to them to relieve their fatigue. For the young folks, servants at bedtime, read nice stories from picture books, all to make them feel as if they were in their own homes.

On the night of April 22, the occasion of the "soul-inviting" ceremony at the Yasukuni Shrine, the bathroom attendant of the hotel kept the fire burning for hours to keep the bath just in proper warmth so that the visitors attending the ceremony should have a comfortable bath after their return from the ceremony. On that evening a special dinner was served, indicating the kind consideration of the hotel keeper.

At the instance of Mrs. Noboru Okazaki, 54 years old, father of the dead Senior Class Soldier Gyosei Okazaki, all the visitors agreed to contribute ¥5 each from each family totalling ¥50 to be given as a tip to the maid servants.

When the money was presented, the proprietress refused to accept it, saying that she had done what ought to be done, and explained that under any circumstances she was unable to accept this money. Mrs. Okazaki representing all the other visitors wished it to be received because the honorable bereaved families had unanimously decided to give it as the token of their appreciation of the kind treatment and said they would feel greatly obliged if it was accepted. Whereupon, the hotel keeper told the visitors that even if she agreed to take the money, the servants would never agree to it. While a hot argument was going on with no prospect of a settlement, Mrs. Towako Murakami, chief of the Akefunecho Branch of the Japan Women's Association, in charge of taking care of the visiting families in Tokyo, volunteered to act as mediator in this dispute.

Through her arbitration, it was finally agreed to respect the mute will of the soldiers killed in action. In accordance with this decision, the ¥50 was brought to the Yomiuri-Hochi's office yesterday to be contributed to the national defense fund.

Honjo Impressed

Here is a beautiful act of an aged soldier which greatly impressed General Shigeru Honjo, President of the Soldiers' Relief Board. Yesterday afternoon an old man came to the Board to see President Honjo, and he presented ¥10,000 as a contribution to the soldiers' relief fund. This old man was identified as Zensuke Ogawa, 67 years of age, living at 308, Shimmeicho, Komagome, Hongo Ward, Tokyo. In connection with this contribution, the following beautiful story was told.

This old man was a senior class paymaster and was in service at the front during the Russo-Japanese War. After the war, he received a pension of ¥230 annually. During the past 37 years since 1907, he put this pension in the postal savings bank instead of spending it for his private affairs. This money together with interest has just reached ¥10,000. The old man visited the Yasukuni Shrine on April 22, when he saw the honorable bereaved families of the soldiers killed in action reverently bowing before the departed souls enshrined. Seeing this scene, he felt that though he had participated in the Russo-Japanese War, he was not injured and returned home safely, and is still living, which he ascribed to the divine protection of the heroic souls of the soldiers who gave up their lives to the fatherland. Feeling that the money which he saved during so many years should be spent on this occasion for the relief of the bereaved families of the soldiers killed in action, he took the money to the Soldiers' Relief Board to be spent for this useful purpose.

Besides this contribution, the same man had donated money many times to the national defense fund since the commencement of the China Affair. General Honjo, greatly impressed by the act of this old man, lauded his beautiful action.

Ties Bolstered In Talks Held With Thai Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

two countries in closer cooperation and understanding."

In reply to the welcome address given by the Thai Premier, Minister Aoki spoke in substance as follows:

"It is my honor and pleasure to have had this opportunity of visiting Thailand and meeting so many leaders of the country. The great victory attained by the Imperial Forces in the present war is due to the fact that every one of us has sacrificed his private life for serving the interest of the State in his own field of activity. Not only is Japan superior in this spiritual strength, but also in economic strength the future supply of materials and all rich resources in the vast area of East Asia are now being actually developed.

"The United States and Australia are afraid that unless the southern area is retaken from Japan, Japan would establish an invincible position economically by developing the vast resources. Then, unlike the anti-Axis front, our front is firmly united, as shown by the relation between Japan and Thailand. With all these favorable conditions, there is no reason whatever that we cannot win.

"I am determined as the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, to further intensify the cooperation and unity between Japan and Thailand and thus to bring about our final victory. I am pleased to hear the Thai Premier speak just now that complete personal understanding is maintained between the leading Thai officials and our Ambassador Tsubokami, and also between Your Excellency, as the Supreme Commander of the Thai Army, and our Army commanders."

Gandhi Arrest Judged Illegal By India Court

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Indian nation, and even such a pro-British Indian as President Mohammed Ali Jinnah of the Moslem League is reported to have expressed his great dissatisfaction in the following vein declaring: "If such a bill becomes a law, it will surely widen the rift between the Indians and the South Africans, thereby endangering the future basis of Britain."

Meanwhile, the Hindustan Times of the India National Congress has also levelled severe attacks against the unscrupulous British action by asking: "When Indian soldiers are fighting hard and difficult battles on the Tunisian front for the sake of old British General Jan C. Smuts, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, and for guaranteeing the safety of the African Continent, how can the Government of the Union of South Africa dare to submit such a bill to the Diet?"

Against such criticisms of the unlawful British conduct, which have a tendency of assuming further serious proportions, the Union Government authorities nonchalantly declare that the presentation of such a bill has been forcefully necessitated by the fact that the Indian merchants have come to hold real power of economics in the aforementioned states, Natal and Transvaal, thus exploiting the White race.

In the face of such divergent views of the issue by the Indians and the British, it is interesting to note that this affair was also taken up in the British House of Commons on Thursday, when such members of the British Labor Party as Charles G. Ammon, Reginald Sorensen and George E. Winterton unanimously and fiercely attacked British Secretary of State for Indian Affairs Leopold S. Amery in the following manner: "The Indians still form the component part of the British Empire, and in view of the fact that Amery himself has recently paid great respects to the Indians' fighting strength, the British Government ought to take some definite measure to check the lowering of the Indians' status in the Union of South Africa."

Replying to this question, however, Amery cunningly evaded the issue, saying, "That is a matter not to be seriously considered by the home Government."

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Climate of N. Europe Gradually Changing

STOCKHOLM—The influence of climatic variations on fauna in the far north was discussed by the well-known biologist, Professor Ahlmann, in a lecture before the Swedish Academy of Science.

The lecturer pointed out that a remarkable change of climate had been observed in the present century at Spitzbergen, where the mean winter temperature was 7.50 degrees centigrade higher during the 1929-1938 decade than during the 1911-1920 decade. Some curious biological results had ensued. Mosquitoes were now to be found in Spitzbergen, while among fishes cod abounded today in Arctic waters.

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Nippon Times

Nippon's Unity Means The Victory of Asia

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HORI ASSAILS U.S. REACTION ON RAID STORY

Humiliated, Washington Authorities Resort to Name-Calling of Japanese

EMBARRASSMENT OUTLINED

Spokesman Says World Will Not Believe Atrocity Stories Being Told

Humiliated into having finally to admit the utter failure of the American air raid on Tokyo on April 18 last year despite previous grandiose claims of success, President Roosevelt and his satellites in Washington have resorted to "cheap name-calling to whip up the waning morale of the American people by fanning hatred toward Japan," in a desperate manner to divert attention away from the American Government's embarrassment over the issue.

This was the pointed comment made by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued Friday night on the United States War Department's announcement on the raid, which was made subsequent to the announcement Tuesday night by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, of the true story of the raid.

Received on Friday

With the launching of this vicious campaign, the Washington authorities released the text of a communication to the Imperial Government dated April 12 protesting against the alleged mistreatment by Japanese authorities of the American fliers who were taken prisoner, Mr. Hori said. This communication, he added, was received only on Friday.

The world will not be deceived by the atrocity stories the American authorities have started to tell against the Japanese, Mr. Hori said.

The Spokesman emphasized that "Japan can never agree with the absurd and groundless contention that the mere fact that enemy soldiers are wearing military uniforms mark them immune from the responsibility of wilfully committing any and all kinds of inhuman acts."

His statement follows:

"No sooner had Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, announced that the United States Army would release the full story of last year's air raid on Japan on the occasion of the first anniversary of the raid than the Army authorities called it off and the anxiously waiting American public got nothing but a brief announcement disclosing only the location of the mysterious 'Shangri-la.'

"Then after the detailed revelation of the raid by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Director of the Press Section of the Imperial Japanese Army, the United States Army authorities made a sudden change of mind and with great haste released their 'treasured secret' a half-day later, the only value of which was to underscore the accuracy even of the details of the Japanese announcement and to prove once again the authenticity of Japanese statements.

Items Check Perfectly

"The number of flyers participating in the raid, the manner in which they were selected, the number and type of planes employed, the manner in which the airmen were trained, the location of 'Shangri-la,' the training undergone aboard the aircraft carrier, the necessity of changing from a night raid to a daylight raid, and the resultant wrecking of all but one plane—those items check perfectly.

"In releasing the story, the American authorities did not forget to give it some weight by offering as an excuse for their belatedness the importance of secrecy. They declared: 'As long as this secrecy could be maintained, the Japanese were obliged to set up defenses against a number of possibilities. They could not be sure whether the planes had come from China or from an aircraft carrier or from stepping stones in the Pacific. They could not know when the attack would be repeated, so the Japanese were forced to tie up part of their military strength during crucial months.'

"Unfortunately for the enemy, all the details of the raid were already known to the Japanese authorities as proved by Major-General Yahagi's announcement which was made first and corroborated soon after by the American disclosure.

"This is the tragic irony: The people of the country that most strongly insists upon the freedom of

(Continued on Page 2)

EXCERPTS FROM JAPANESE NOTE ADDRESSED TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

February 17, 1943

"1. It is the intention of the Imperial Japanese Government to try before the military tribunal and to punish severely as enemies of humanity those members of the crew of enemy aircraft who, after making a raid on Japanese territory, Manchoukuo or areas of Japanese military operations, fall within the reach of Japanese authority and are found, after inquiry, to be guilty of acts of cruelty and inhumanity. However, they have no intention to impose upon them severe punishment merely 'for reason of military operations of which they were participants' as the American Government are said to be informed. This measure taken by the Japanese Government is based on the lofty conception of the morality of respecting humanity with a view to limiting to the minimum the calamities of war.

"2. The members of the crew of the American aircrafts who came within the reach of Japanese authority after raiding Japan on April 18 wilfully bombed and set on fire such non-military establishments as hospitals, schools as well as civilians situated far away from military installations. What is particularly to be condemned is the fact that they, after having clearly recognized small innocent children playing on the school ground, deliberately attacked them with sweeping machine gun fire, killing and wounding them. The said members of the crew admitted the above fact, asserting that it was a natural act, and failed to reconsider their conduct. The American Government must fully understand that such men are enemies of humanity and are unpardonable criminals. The Japanese Government cannot treat such criminals as prisoners of war.

"3. As the guilt of these men was clearly established as the result of investigations at the military tribunal, they were sentenced to death in accordance with military law. Most of them, however, were specially given commutation of sentence, capital punishment being applied to only a part of them.

"4. The Japanese Government intend to treat as prisoners of war those members of the crew of enemy aircraft falling within the reach of Japanese authority after raiding Japan, Manchoukuo and the areas of Japanese military operations who have not committed cruel and inhuman acts."

OKABE IS APPOINTED EDUCATION MINISTER

Dr. Hashida Conferred Title of Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial

Viscount Nagakage Okabe, a member of the House of Peers, was invested with the office of Education Minister by His Majesty the Emperor Friday afternoon on recommendation of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

While he concurrently held the Education portfolio pending the selection of a successor to Dr. Kunihiko Hashida who resigned in the Cabinet reconstruction, Prime Minister Tojo hurried the selection of the full-time Education Minister. Having decided on Viscount Okabe, he proceeded to the Imperial Palace where he sought His Imperial Majesty's sanction. The same afternoon His Imperial Majesty was pleased to invest the office of Education Minister on the Viscount in a ceremony in the Phoenix Hall. The Board of Information issued a communique as follows at 3:30 p.m.:

"Viscount Nagakage Okabe has been appointed Education Minister. Prime Minister and Concurrently War and Education Minister General Hideki Tojo was relieved of post of Education Minister."

In recognition of his many years' services in the educational field, Dr. Hashida was accorded by Imperial order the title of Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University under Article 13 of the Imperial University Ordinance.

The new Education Minister is a son of the late Viscount Nagamoto Okabe, who was Justice Minister in the second Katsura Cabinet, and is a son-in-law of the late Count Takaakira Kato. The viscount himself is leader of the Kenkyukai, the most influential group in the House of Peers.

Though reared as a member of the aristocracy, he is not a man of the usual ultramundane type peculiar to that class. Having been in the diplomatic service and gone considerably far in it, he is not without experience of official affairs, comments Domei. Had he remained in the diplomatic service, he would most likely have become a strong candidate for the post of Foreign Minister.

Viscount Okabe has also contributed much toward the promotion of the fine arts and is noted for the part he played in the establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts. He also sponsored the institution of a museum in Mukden for the furtherance of folk art and culture. At the time of the first Konoye Cabinet, he was instrumental in propelling forward the new national structure as secretary-general of the National Spiritual Mobilization Council.

Thus in addition to his high cultural background he has talent for administration, while his political ability has been tested in the course

(Continued on Page 2)

GOVERNORS NAMED FOR 3 PREFECTURES

Appointments Are Made to Vacant Posts of Gumma, Kagoshima and Toyama

New governors were appointed by Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando on Friday for the prefectures of Gumma, Kagoshima, and Toyama to fill the posts vacated by the former governors who have been appointed to new posts. Senshi Shinoyama, Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of, Tokyo Prefecture, was appointed Governor of Gumma, to fill the post vacated by Goro Murata, new Vice-President of the Board of Information. Nobuya Saka, Chief of Police of Osaka Prefecture, was given the gubernatorial post in Toyama, replacing Kingo Machimura, new Director of the Police Affairs Bureau and Hiroshi Shibayama, an inspector in the Home Ministry, was appointed the new governor of Kagoshima, replacing Yoshitomo Suzukida, newly appointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board. At the same time Masami Numagoshi, Chief of Police of Kyoto Prefecture, was appointed new Chief of Police of Osaka Prefecture.

The new governor of Gumma, Mr. Shinoyama, was born in Okayama Prefecture 44 years ago. Immediately upon graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1923 he entered the Home Ministry. He served with the Metropolitan Police, and in the prefectures of Niigata, Aichi, Ishikawa, Kyoto, and Tokyo. In 1935 he became head of the Economics Department of Tottori Prefecture and later served as chief of educational affairs in Fukuoka Prefecture and as Chief of Police of Hyogo Prefecture. In January 1942 he became Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Tokyo Prefecture.

Saka Born In Yamaguchi

Nobuya Saka, the new governor of Toyama was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture and is 46 years old. He graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1924 and served in Ibaragi, Shiga, Nagano, Kyoto, Hokkaido, Nara and Kagoshima. He served as secretary and concurrently administrative official in Shanghai and then became Chief of Police of Osaka Prefecture. He is remembered for his mass arrest of Shanghai terrorists.

New Governor Shibayama, of Kagoshima, is a native of Aichi Prefecture and is 47 years old. He graduated from the German Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1921 and went to work for the Railways Ministry. He served as an administrative official in the Rebuilding Bureau, then as county chief in Miyagi Prefecture, and educational affairs chief in Miyazaki, Saitama, and Niigata. Later he became Economics Department chief in Ibaragi, Chief of Police in Tokushima Prefecture, and in 1938 general affairs chief of Yamanashi. In 1940 he became general affairs chief of

(Continued on Page 2)

AWARDS GIVEN ARMY HEROES FOR EXPLOITS

2,372 Decorated With Orders Of Golden Kite, Announcement Reveals

49 WITH SPECIAL HONORS

List Includes Parachutists Who Made Surprise Landing on Palembang

The War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations jointly announced shortly after midnight Friday the tenth grant of awards (seventh grant for the Army) to those who lost their lives in the Greater East Asia War, the 67th grant of awards (48th grant for the Army) to those who offered their lives in the China Affair and the 56th grant of awards (42nd grant for the Army) to those who rendered meritorious services in the China Affair and are still alive.

The conferment of the honors is especially significant coming at a time when the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine is being held. Those who were either killed gallantly in action or died of illness in the China continent during the period from May 7, 1940, to December 7, 1941, also are included in the honor list.

49 Specially Honored

Those who have been decorated with the Orders of the Golden Kite of various grades numbered 2,372 from Colonel Hajime Sakurai downward. Among the honored, Captain Haruo Yamashita and 48 others were granted "Shukun Ko" or special distinction honors. Captain Yamashita displayed his unusual military service in the reduction of Singapore and later while fighting in Burma carried death into the ranks of the enemy and was killed in action.

Captain Seiji Gamo, who was included in the Shukun Ko list, was among the parachutists who made a successful surprise landing on Palembang on February 14, 1942. He then was a sub-company commander. Immediately on his landing, he with hand-grenades and a pistol made a daring attack on the enemy, when he was fatally wounded.

Lieutenant Masayoshi Hasebe carried out a valiant charge at the head of his unit on the Palembang oil refinery, but was killed in action. Sergeant-Major Koshu Kamoshida made his effort to occupy the Palembang oil office singly, but he met an enemy unit. He then was hit by a bullet and, when he found it impossible to live any more, fired his revolver into his head and died.

Many other brave non-commissioned officers who established their brilliant exploits at Palembang and were killed were given the Shukun Ko honors.

Decorated With High Orders

Captain Yamashita was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Corporal Motoo Mori the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun; Corporal Sakumi Sagara the same orders as Corporal Mori; Captain Takashi Tsukitaru the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; and others also were decorated with high orders.

SPECIAL RITES BEGIN AT KUDAN FOR WAR DEAD

Extraordinary Yasukuni Grand Festival Begins With Arrival Of Imperial Messenger

MESSAGE TO SPIRITS READ

First Group Allowed to Enter Inner Sanctuary to Commune With Enshrined Kin

With the Imperial Messenger, Court Ritualist Count Koyu Shimizudani, arriving at 9 a.m. to worship the newly enshrined spirits of the war dead at Yasukuni Shrine, the Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine began Friday morning.

In the afternoon, beginning at 1 p.m. the first group of bereaved families was allowed to enter the innermost sanctuary and commune with the spirits of their now deified kin.

With the coming of dawn Friday, in the wake of Thursday night's deification ceremonies, the compounds of the Shrine were swept pure, and even before the sun had risen much into the clear fresh spring sky the members of the families of the newly enshrined heroes began to arrive at Kudan Hill. At 8 a.m. the officials of the War and Navy Ministries and General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine approached the innermost sanctuary, opened the sacred portals, and made offerings to the gods.

At 8:30 a.m. Prime Minister and concurrently War and Education Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival Committee, other officials of the Army and Navy, representatives of the officials of Chokunin and Sonin ranks, and those representing the Units to which the deified fighting men belonged took their places by the innermost sanctuary.

Read Message to Spirits

At 9 a.m. with the officials offering him respectful welcome and all present at attention the Imperial Messenger, Court Ritualist Count Shimizudani, attired in traditional ceremonial attire proceeded toward the innermost sanctuary. There the Imperial Messenger read a message to the enshrined spirits and offering a branch of a sacred tree worshipped with profound solemnity.

Following the Imperial Messenger, the War and Navy Ministers, the Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival Committee and others worshipped at the sanctuary.

Then as the officials stepped down from their worship detachments of Army Units in Tokyo led by General Kotaro Nakamura, Commander of the Eastern Section, and unit from Yokosuka Naval Station led by Commander Toshiharu Ozaki marched into the sacred compounds of the shrine.

Military Salute

As the commander's sword flashed in the morning sun and a sharp order cut through the air rows of fixed bayonets gleamed as the troops presented arms in tribute to their fallen comrades. The martial strains played by the Naval band formed a fitting background as unit after unit tramped in solid order to honor the newly enshrined heroes. To many aged fathers, mothers, wives, and other kin the sight of powerful, marching fighting men brought back memories of those now enshrined within the innermost sanctuary.

At 1 p.m. the first group of be-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, April 24, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Yasukuni Shrine Rites

MAINICHI—Following the memorial service for the war dead observed on the evening of April 22, the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine is to last until April 28. In these rites, 19,987 souls of the war dead are to be enshrined as gods of the nation and join the ranks of those national deities who died in the cause of the Meiji Restoration and the war dead of the past great wars. Having found their proper places to die in as soldiers and sailors, these souls no doubt rest in peace. May their glory remain undimmed forever!

The enshrined deities on this occasion are the late Admiral Mineo Osumi and those soldiers and sailors who have given their lives to the cause of their country in the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair.

In the light of subsequent events, the sacrifices made in these two great campaigns were of the greatest significance as paving the way for the successes achieved in the War of Greater East Asia.

JAPANESE UNITS LAUNCH ANNIHILATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHIANG TROOPS

Japan's Victory Is Certain, Yahagi Tells Sendai People

Army Spokesman, However, Warns Audience It Is A 'Do or Die' War Against U.S. and Britain Who Are Very Incarnation of Perfidy

Long as the current War of Greater East Asia may continue with many difficulties on the way, there can be no doubt of Japan's ultimate victory because the war, for Japan, is a holy war based on the path of justice and humanity ordained by Heaven and Earth, said Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his speech delivered in Sendai Friday evening.

In this speech, entitled "For Winning Through the War of Greater East Asia," General Yahagi said:

"Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has declared: 'This war is one that cannot be expected to end merely in one side emerging the victor and the other side the defeated. It is of such a nature that all nations except those which have won and survived will be crushed and wiped out.' The German people are firmly convinced that there can only be peace through victory and no peace through compromise.

Germans Defrauded

"This conviction was born among the German people out of their bitter experience in the last European War. The German people at that time were defrauded by the propaganda of the Anglo-American Allies into mistaking their own struggle for that of aggression and into believing that the Wilsonian 14 Points, including non-punishment, non-annexation and non-reparation, would be carried out and they could obtain peace on equal terms with the Allies. Thus they concluded the armistice in the forest of Compiegne, had the Kaiser abdicate as responsible for the war, established a Weimarian democratic regime and participated in the Versailles Conference.

"At this conference, however, the Wilsonian pledge was utterly ignored and Germany found itself foully cheated. German territory was partitioned, its colonies were seized, a war reparation amounting to astronomical figures imposed on the nation, its overseas investments confiscated and all its arms which might be used to back its protests taken away from it. Thus compromise led to subjugation and subjugation to near self-extinction. Such was the state of Germany until the National Socialists came into power.

"It was a grave mistake on the part of Germany that it gave credence to the promises of the United States and Britain, the very incarnation of perfidy, dark machinations, hypocrisy and unethical practices. This war that we are now fighting by its nature leaves no room for compromise. The mere thought of peace through compromise is tantamount to a moral defeat. Such is the lesson which the German people learnt at the very door of national extinction.

"Our enemies the United States and Britain are imperialistic nations standing on the ruthless philosophy of practical utility. Thus, after certain business calculations they may propose peace through compromise. Germany and Italy, however, are firmly resolved to lend no ear to such overtures but to fight until they compel their enemies to offer unconditional surrender.

"In the mid-part of April, Reichsfuehrer Hitler met Il Duce Mussolini in conversations lasting four days. As a result of this conference, too, the Italo-German determination to fight through to the end was expressed in no uncertain terms. They will not desist until the United States and Britain surrender.

Fighting for Final Victory

"The self-same thing can be said of our country in the present phase of the War of Greater East Asia. To be sure, there was at one time talk of mediation by some minor neutral countries but this was a rumor spread by the enemy propaganda machinery in all attempt to dull the edge of our fighting spirit, so that there was utterly no weight of authority to that report. This war is one in which we are struggling for the final victory with the everlasting life of our state and nation at stake.

"As part of their conspiracy to delude the world in general and to whip up their own sagging morale, the United States and Britain are discussing with some gusto the problem of peace and affairs after the war. Even in such farcical counting of the chicks before hatching, they are betraying their innate, callous sort of utilitarianism. The United States, in particular, is betraying its bristling designs for world domination.

"What miserable lot will be ours if we should ever be defeated! It is not without reason that the German and Italian peoples are making 'Victory or Death' their watchword of the hour.

"Recently it came to light that the Soviet Army massacred more than 10,000 Polish army officers and persecuted 1,500,000 civilians of Poland and the matter has become a world issue but the Anglo-American brutality and lawless inhumanity can match any such Bolshevik act by a long shot. American troops on the southern front rolled over seriously-wounded Japanese soldiers on tanks and killed them by this particularly cowardly and sadistic means. They maltreated Japanese residents until some of them died of the injuries received or illness contracted at their hands. They bombed hospital ships clearly marked with the red cross stipulated by international law in broad daylight. The British used the native inhabitants of the south as their sandbags to shield them from our bullets. They violated and massacred helpless native inhabitants, robbed native villages of their food supplies and set fire to their dwellings. These are acts of meaningless barbarism that neither Heaven nor man can condone.

'Do or Die' War

"Recently I saw a German film: 'Paul Krueger,' which depicted the cowardly brutality of the British in the Boer War, and could not repress a sense of indignation that such things should be. The foundation of world peace can only be built up if this rotten Anglo-American mentality is exercised by withering fire. There can be no other sort of peace. We must ever renew our spirit of 'do or die' in our war with the United States and Britain.

"At this point, I wish to describe something of the new trend in the World War.

"In the first place, we find that the theater of war has been enormously extended.

"Two great groups of nations with different outlooks on the world are fighting the current war. Japan and the Soviet Union are in a relationship of neutrality and there are other neutral nations, mostly the minor Powers. On the whole, therefore, the world is now divided between the Axis and anti-Axis nations and sanguinary and terrific conflicts are taking place in all parts of the globe.

"On the first day of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial fighting units carried out a simultaneous campaign of the century against all the Anglo-American bases within a vast area extending from Hawaii at 155° West Longitude to Malai at 105° East Longitude covering a time difference of seven hours and decided the issue of the war at once. Since then, they have been constructing while fighting. It is not difficult to imagine how much armed strength is needed for undertakings of this tremendous magnitude. We might almost say that the bulk of our eligible youth have turned soldiers. Training, organizing and drilling while fighting is the general trend the world over at present.

War Operations Accelerated

"Secondly, war operations have been greatly accelerated.

"At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, it took 10 months between the latter part of May, when operations were begun on the Liaotung Peninsula and the bank of the Yalu River, and the March of the following year, when the Battle of

(Continued on Page 2)

82,000 of Enemy Face Death in Mountain Fastnesses

AIR FORCES HELP

Object of Drive to Relieve Chinese in Shansi, Hopei and Honan From Maladministration

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China on the midnight of April 20 started a large-scale annihilating campaign against the Chungking 24th Army numbering about 82,000 troops, entrenched in the mountain fastnesses of Shansi, Hopei and Honan provinces, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei on April 23. These Chungking forces have been a great obstacle to the construction of peace and order in North China.

The Japanese land forces are closely cooperated with by the air forces. The supreme objective of the present campaign, the dispatch says, is to relieve several million Chinese people from Chungking maladministration in a large enemy area over the South Taihang mountains, and to embrace south Shansi Province, north Hopei Province and Honan Province into a peace preservation district, thereby contributing to the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

During the last few months the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China have established splendid war results through their vigorous campaigns all over Shantung Province and the Su-Hwai district in Kiangsu Province against the Chungking and Chinese Communist forces with the result that all their key points have been occupied.

Learning, however, that the remnant Chungking and Communist forces are making preparations to start another resistance against the Japanese Forces in the Taihang mountain area, embracing Lingchuan, Tsechuan, Linhsien and others on the northern bank of the Yellow River.

Shortly after the Japanese Forces started their operation these enemy troops were trapped and now are facing possible annihilation. Due to a quick pincer movement of the Japanese Forces, the Chungking forces along the northern bank of the Yellow River have been completely isolated. The resistance of the enemy in North China is now rapidly declining.

Another noteworthy point in connection with the new campaign is the fact that boundless underground resources, mainly coal, ferrous ore and tungsten, exist in the district trapped by the Japanese Forces. When the campaign ends successfully in the near future, the district will be connected with thriving North China towns such as Hantan, Changte and Hsinhsiang.

Lingchuan is the foremost line and most important foothold of the First War Zone of Chungking north of the Yellow River and there the newly-organized Fifth Army under the command of Sun Tien-ying and the 40th Army under the command of Ma Fa-wu are entrenched, making occasional reckless activities over the Linhsien and Linchi basins in Honan Province over the Tahang mountains.

At Leicheng in Shansi Province the 18th Army established its headquarters with the Communist leader Chu Teh as commander.

It is recalled that, when the Japanese Forces launched a large campaign in June last year against the Chungking forces in the Shansi-Hopei-Honan district and occupied Chienchen, the seat of the enemy headquarters, Chiang Kai-shek was angry with the defeat of his troops and issued vigorous orders to Chiang Tien-wen, commander-in-chief of the First War Zone and the Hopei-Chahar War Zone, to turn the tide in Chungking's favor.

Chiang Tien-wen rallied the remnants of Chungking forces who were abjectly beaten in the Great Plain campaign in June, 1941, along the Yellow River. The present campaign is doubly significant in that one means the annihilation of the 24th Group Army and the other the wholesale wiping-out of the anti-Japanese camp in North China.

JAPAN'S VICTORY IN WAR CERTAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Mukden was fought, for the army to March 400 kilometers. In the present war, the push on Singapore down the Malay Peninsula covering a distance of some 1,000 kilometers took only two months.

"This speeding up in war operations forms the foundation of all strategic advantages. This is the more so when a campaign covers enormous areas and extends into various complicated ramifications and is fought in three dimensions. When numerically superior forces of the enemy are advancing in an enveloping formation, speed is everything if the efficiency of the so-called 'inner-line strategy' is to be given full play and armed strength is concentrated at a certain spot for lightning destruction of the enemy at scattered points, so that the same strength may be employed elsewhere. The acquisition of material resources before the enemy can destroy them in retreat also requires rapidity of movement.

"How then is speed to be developed? Mechanization is the answer. It is only natural, therefore, that aircraft, armored cars and tanks should star in modern warfare. But these arms are rapidly consumed and they consume materials, especially fuel, at a quick tempo.

"The third question is the so-called mechanization of warfare accompanying technological progress.

"Technological progress is extremely rapid. It is this that introduces changes in the organization and equipment of the army and alter various aspects of warfare.

Mechanized Units Stressed

"The German push on Poland and the campaign in Northern France were blitzkriegs carried out by means of mechanized units. The occupation of the island of Crete was a landing operation carried out by means of air transport units. The reduction of Palembang by the Japanese Forces marked the success of a surprise attack by a parachute unit. It was the supplies by air that enabled the German 6th Army to make its heroic stand at Stalingrad so that it could hold the enemy at bay at its own sacrifice while it gave the rear units time in which to make an orderly retreat.

To obtain this speed of action for units with modern equipment like air and mechanized units to display activity involves a tremendous and continuous waste.

"Yet as regards airplanes and tanks, those of today will prove out of date for use in the battle of tomorrow. The fighter planes which played a great role in the early days of the War of Greater East Asia are good as curios today. Arms previously made and stored as we did at the time of the Russo-Japanese war will be useless.

Advanced Arms Needed

"In this way we need far more material and manpower than we have done in the past. And the waste is considerable. Moreover, we have to produce large quantities of arms of the most advanced types in the shortest possible time. Otherwise the fighting power in the first line will become affected. This is why we say that production is the driving power of fighting.

"The power and prestige of the Imperial Forces is the crystallization of the general mobilization of the nation's science. When all is said and done, it is the total power of the State which combines industrial power and all sorts of productive power.

"This is to organize and direct the total power of the State in order to attain the objects of the war. The armed power on the battlefield is nothing but the spearhead of the prestige based on the nation's power.

"Our foes, America and Britain, have since the first battle of the war experienced with bitterness how strong is the armed power of Japan on the battlefield. Notable examples are furnished by the fight which was fought in the Southwestern Pacific area between August last year till February this year and the annihilating battle which was staged along the Mayu River north of Akyab in March.

"We needed time to adjust land bases in the southern occupied regions and establish points from which to start operations. So covering units were caused to advance to Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons and the neighborhood of Buna in New Guinea Island. The heroic fighting put by these covering units from August last year till February of this year will adorn for ever the pages of the history of warfare.

Overcame Obstacles

"The covering units in deep mountains, in dales, in dense forests battled with intense heat, moisture, and vicious diseases. Although outnumbered, they succeeded in isolating and closing in upon the enemy forces. Their food was extremely bad. Yet they overcame all these difficulties. The bravery which was displayed by them in the fighting which lasted for six months impressed even the haughty and precautious American troops so deeply that they took off their hats and paid tribute to them. The Americans saw with their own eyes the display by the Japanese of their loyalty which was as strong as a religious feeling and had to admit that the sight of the Japanese shook their feeling from the very foundations. Thus American public opinion came to agree that it would be unprofitable for America to meet such an enemy on the battlefield.

"In the battle of Guadalcanal which lasted for six months the greater part of the American fleet, new and up-to-date enemy planes and many vessels suffered damage. Two divisions of picked marines were lost and numerous casualties in dead and wounded were suffered by the enemy. And the only result obtained by the enemy was an airfield not more than four miles in circumference.

"The opinion is gaining ground that America considers that no good purpose will be served by planning to attack Japan by stepping from island to island in the Pacific because it will require 100 years and an armed strength 100 times as large as that possessed by it today.

Enemy Annihilated

"The five brigades and one detachment of the Anglo-Indian army which lately attacked along the Mayu River in Burma in an attempt to recapture Burma were annihilated. Three of these brigades for the most part dispersed and lost their fighting power. The event threw the anti-Axis forces into the depths of fear of Japan.

"The enemy has since been beginning to develop a tendency to exhausting the fighting power on the battlefield or going a step further, attaining his war objects by endeavoring to attack relatively weak objectives behind the guns, rather than striving to crush with force the armed power on the first line which he finds it hard to destroy.

"It will be to carry out attacks against the industries behind the guns which form the foundations of the fighting power. Thus the electric power, traffic, transportation, and communication facilities which form the basis of production become possible objectives of attacks.

"It is for this reason that our opponents are planning to threaten Japan Proper at one coup, operating from bases on the continent near them or from bases on the sea, using planes with a long cruising range, and carry out surprise attacks against the places from where we get our materials, munitions factories, and lines of communication.

"Production is that material multiplied by manpower makes. The question of manpower is the more important. The question of manpower is the question of spirit, after all. This is in the minds of agents of thought propaganda who are working for the enemy. These are bent on weakening the unity of the people and causing the people to oppose the war or feel weary of it.

"This is the reason why one says that in this war the country needs a throughly trained nation more urgently than crack troops.

Production Stressed

"The most important of the duties with which the people behind are charged are production and defence. If they wish to do these duties satisfactorily they have to have a good understanding and good recognition of the aims of the war and the existing situation and get themselves fired at all times with the fighting spirit indicated by the term "until the enemy is crushed."

"Let me give a familiar example.

"Even when the time was normal Japan used to import nearly 12,000,000 koku of rice from various regions in the south. The 12,000,000 koku of rice is equal to 1,710,000 weight tons. To transport this amount of rice we need 1,300,000 tons of shipping. Suppose that these vessels carried bauxite from the south where much of it is produced instead of rice, and that aluminium were made from the material. We would have enough of aluminum to make 78,000 planes with.

"What do you think is most urgently needed on the fronts of Burma, New Guinea, and the Solomons? It is the airplane.

"If we produce more rice and more wheat at home, or if we are more interested to use unpolished rice, or if we save more rice by the use of substitute food, and if we learn to be self-supplying within the country, and cease to rely on imported rice, we will have that much more aircraft, which will get converted into fighting power on the first line.

"This is in the mind of one when one says that every family and every place of work is linked with the battlefield and that living and fighting are one and the same thing.

Organization Necessary

"It is important for us to bear in mind that the entire nation must be organized and managed if the War of Greater East Asia is to be brought to a completely successful end.

"The heroes of Guadalcanal Island managed to subsist on a daily ration of one go of rice. That rice was rotten, and they ate it after they had sprinkled powdered condensed miso.

"Yet they showed themselves perfectly satisfied with their lot when they learned that their parents, brothers, wives, and friends at home had enough to live on. That information was enough to move them to declare that they were not undergoing troubles in vain. The one thing that cheered them was the thought that the tranquillity of the mother country was their reward.

"The people behind the guns owe it to the officers and men at the front to till the fields, grow rice, be self-supplying, and preclude anything going wrong with their economic life.

Far From End of War

"We are far from the end of the War of Greater East Asia. Multitudes of difficulties are before us. But we are absolutely sure of victory. There is not the slightest doubt about that.

"The fact of the matter is that this war is a sacred war which is according to the just and equitable principle of nature, and that the people of Japan are resolved to die in order to consummate the sacred war.

"The 1,000,000 people of Japan consider it their highest honor to act as shields for the Sovereign. The only thing they pray for is to do that.

"I should think that we should see that we always have a light and hope about the future and serve the country to the best of our ability in our places of work. We should not lose sight of the fact that the idleness of any one of us or a day wasted by any one of us will be a loss of the fighting power on the front, and we should be prepared to die in order to perform our duties."

HORI SCORES U.S. IN STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

speech and press have been the only people who have been kept uninformed in the name of military secrecy and the policy of withholding facts which might aid the enemy.

"It is no wonder, therefore, that even the conservative New York Times, taxed to the limits of its patience, editorialized just before the disclosure:

"It is altogether probable that the Japanese Government now knows much more about the details of the Tokyo bombing than the American public has been permitted to know. In justice to our own public, which is entitled to know at least as much as the enemy knows, the full story ought now be told.

"To divert public attention away from the American Government's embarrassment over the issue, Roosevelt and other leaders in Washington have started a propaganda campaign along another line. Immediately and side by side with the story of the raid, they released the text of a communication to the Japanese Government under the date of April 12, which was received only today, protesting against the alleged Japanese mistreatment of the American airmen who were captured.

"In publicizing this protest, the American authorities have resorted to cheap name-calling to whip up the waning morale of the people by fanning hatred toward Japan. They are raising a hue and cry over Japan's 'violation' of the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention; they are painting lurid pictures, making out the Japanese to appear as nothing more than brutish beasts who utterly disregard the principles of humanity, while propagandizing that Americans are incapable of committing acts of barbarity.

"Whatever may be the efforts of the American authorities at camouflage and even though the American people who are so utterly uninformed about the real facts and situations may be fooled temporarily, the world can never be deceived by obsolete methods of propaganda such as resort to atrocity stories.

"Our attitude on this question has already been made clear beyond any argument by the following official statements:

"1. On October 19, 1942, the Director of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters issued a statement which said:

'As a result of investigation of the captured members of the crew of the American airplanes who raided the mainland of Japan on April 18 this year, those who ignored the principles of humanity have been severely punished in accordance with military law.'

Japanese Policy Clear

"2. On the same day, the Commander of the General Headquarters for Home Defense issued the following proclamation:

'If members of the crew of enemy aircraft who raid the territory of Japan and come within the reaches of our authority are found to have committed a cruel and inhuman act, the same shall be tried before the military court and punished with death or severe penalty.'

"On February 17, 1943, the Japanese Government transmitted to the United States Government through the representing Power a note (see adjoining columns on page one) which stated in effect as follows:

"a. Members of the crew of enemy aircraft who are found guilty, as a result of investigation, of committing cruel and inhuman acts will be severely punished in accordance with prescribed procedure; such treatment is not given merely on the grounds of military operations in which they are participants.

"b. As the American airmen, who were captured by us after raiding Japan on April 18, willfully bombed hospitals, schools and other non-military establishments, wantonly killing and wounding by machine-gun fire school children playing in the school ground, even though they had recognized them as such, and asserted that it was a proper act, utterly failing to reconsider their conduct, the Japanese Government could not treat them as prisoners of war and capital punishment was meted out to a part of them.

"c. The said policy is pursued strictly on the basis of cruel and inhuman conduct with the view to minimizing to the utmost the calamities of war; treatment of prisoners of war will not be refused merely for reasons of air raid. (As a matter of fact the American airmen who were captured after raiding Hongkong sometime ago are being accorded treatment as prisoners of war.)

"In other words, although the Japanese, according to their traditional code of Bushido, as well as their ideals, are always ready to accord as human and generous a treatment as possible to the enemies, as is now being done, this readiness is predicated on the self-evident condition that the enemy also acts humanely and honorably and does not commit acts of inhuman cruelty. In this connection, it should be emphasized that Japan can never agree with the absurd and groundless contention that the mere fact that enemy soldiers are wearing military uniforms makes them immune from the responsibility of wilfully committing any and all kinds of inhuman acts."

POWER PLANT COMPLETED

Operation in Mengchiang Will Start April 25

Domei

KALAGAN April 23.—The steam power plant which has been under construction since spring last year, by the Mengchiang Electric Industry Company in line with the industrial development policy of Manchoukuo, is now ready to start operation, it was learned here today.

The plant which will start operation on April 25, is expected to accelerate the development of various mines in the Lungchiapo area, South Mengchiang, including the Lungyen Iron Mine, the Hsiahwayuan Coal Mine, the Chimingshang Coal Mine and several mines in the Suanhwa district.

Okabe Is Appointed Education Minister

(Continued from Page 1)

of many years spent in the House of Peers. For these reasons, he is one of the best men Prime Minister Tojo could have chosen for the highly important post of Education Minister.

The viscount is a Tokyo man, aged 59. Born to the estate of the lord of the old Kishiwada fief, he graduated from the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1909 and entered the Foreign Office. At Kasumigaseki he was known as a member of the aristocrat-diplomat trio with Marquis Kinichi Komura and Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa.

After serving as third secretary in the Japanese Embassy at London, he was appointed chief of the second section of the Asiatic Bureau and then the first head of the department of enterprises in China of the Foreign Office. Next he served as chief secretary to the Home Minister and then as Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies in the Imperial Household Department. In 1930 he was elected a member of the House of Peers and took a prominent part in the reform of that House. In 1935 he was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of War under the Hirota Cabinet and resigned in March the following year.

With the appointment of the viscount as Education Minister, the reconstruction of the Tojo Cabinet may be considered to have been completed.

Special Rites Begin at Kudan For War Dead

(Continued From Page 1)

reaved families was allowed to enter the innermost sanctuary and commune with the spirits of their enshrined kin. Those who were allowed to enter the sanctuary were from Shizuoka, Aichi, Gifu and Shiga. Other groups, to be allowed to enter the innermost sanctuary at later dates, were taken to visit various points of interest in the capital and to the theaters.

REMITTANCES TO CHINA FROM SOUTH PERMITTED

Naval Civil Administration Takes Measure for Regions Under Its Control

Domei

MACASSAR, April 22.—Effective May 1, Japanese as well as Chinese residents in the regions under the jurisdiction of the Naval Civil Administration will be permitted to make remittances to their family members residing in the Japanese-controlled regions of China, it was announced today by the authorities concerned.

According to the announcement, the Japanese residents are permitted to make remittances according to their income, while the Chinese are allowed to remit within the limit of ¥100 per month per family.

The remittances will be handled by Japanese banks, Chinese residents' societies as sub-contractors of the Japanese banks and post offices, it was also announced.

Governors Named For 3 Prefectures

(Continued from Page 1)

Kanagawa Prefecture and in June, 1942 an inspector in the Home Ministry.

Masami Numakoshi, new Chief of Police of Osaka Prefecture, was born in Kagoshima and is 45 years old. He graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1925. He was made Chief of Police of Kyoto Prefecture in 1940.

CIVILIAN CORPS ORGANIZED

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 22.—Civilian corps which will act as assistant organs to the police in maintaining peace and order in Java, will be organized by the Japanese Military Administration throughout the island on the occasion of Tenchosetsu, on April 29, it was learned today.

Units will be established each of which will be comprised of 50 to 150 men between the ages of 20 to 35 years. They will be under the supervision of the police chiefs of respective districts.

NANKING WILL BE SCENE OF CONSULS' CONFERENCE

Problems Arising From Relinquishment of Extrality to Be Discussed for 3 Days

Domei

NANKING, April 23.—In order to discuss various problems resulting from Japan's recent relinquishment of the extraterritorial rights in China, the Japanese Embassy here has decided to convene a three-day conference of consuls in charge of judicial work commencing May 4, it was disclosed here.

In view of the nature of the conference, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry is expected to dispatch Uzuhiko Usami, Director of the China Affairs Bureau, and other officials to attend the meeting. The Justice Ministry, on the other hand will be represented by Hiroshi Ikeda, Director of the Bureau of Criminal Affairs, it is understood.

It was also learned that the forthcoming conference will be attended by 26 consuls in charge of judicial work from all parts of China.

Grain for Bulgaria

SOFIA.—Supplies of grain—especially rye and, to a smaller extent wheat—are being furnished by Germany to Bulgaria in order to ensure a continuance of the Bulgarian bread rationing scheme.

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AMERICANS' NATURE MARKED BY CRUELTY

Brutality Is Not Part of Their Character But Forms Basis Of Their Conduct

Stressing the urgency of acquiring full knowledge of the Americans' intrinsic nature manifested in their brutal actions and of also eradicating the American materialistic ideology, Seiju Matsushita, professor at Rikkyo University has contributed an article entitled, "American Bestiality" to the Tokyo Shimbun. The article in substance follows:

Brutality is not monopolized by the Americans. Viewed from the standpoint of the Japanese who are bound together by their reverence for the Imperial Household, all the other races are more or less imbued with brutality. That brutality must be attributed to the fundamental difference in the characters of respective nations.

With the Americans, cruelty does not only constitute a part of their character, but their nationality itself is expressed in cruelty. Not only are they smart enough to moralize their savagery, but they are never ashamed of themselves for their atrocious cruelty. They feel their conduct is righteous and justifiable, no matter how shamefully crooked they may be. In other words, their bestial conduct is not at all contradictory to their moral principles, but in their view, cruel actions are perfectly in conformity with their conception of right and wrong. What more, they think they are acting at the command of their conscience. The Japanese point of view, being entirely opposite, it is natural that the Japanese find it impossible to understand the American attitude of mind, or vice versa. Had the Japanese sense of morality and that of the Americans been similar, the War of Greater East Asia would have never occurred.

Fundamentally Opposed

The War of Greater East Asia is being fought not for the simple reason of clarifying right or wrong on the assumption of the same conception of moral principles. Japan and American are fighting for fundamentally opposed and contradictory principles. In this sense, the present war can be called the war of ideology which may turn an entirely new page in the history of the world.

The Japanese hatred of cruelty is characteristic. They cannot tolerate any atrocity. In Japanese literature, typical Japanese character, human sympathy and love of solitude and serenity is closely manifested in all the immortal works. Those literary works which gave expression to cruelty have never survived long a fact which testifies to the Japanese character which cannot bear cruelty even if expressed in books.

On the contrary, in America the best sellers are mostly those dealing with the most atrocious and brutal subjects. This fact attests to the cruel character of the Americans. They are a people who beautify and moralize wickedness while the Japanese are born haters of immorality and ugliness.

American atrocity and their shamelessness are often reported in papers, which more than astound and anger the Japanese. However, in judging the Americans, the conception of right or wrong in our sense is often adopted. They are not ashamed of their cruel conduct, but are proud of it by moralizing and beautifying it. No words can exaggerate the bestiality of the Americans who are imbued with such moral principles and sense of beauty.

Can Be Easily Traced

The American bestiality can be easily traced back to their past history. The United States of America was established after the wholesale slaughter of the red Indians. Before this, the Spanish and Portuguese also killed numberless Indians on the American Continent, although they did not extend their cruelty to women and children. Therefore, in later years inter-marriages between Indians and Spaniards or Portuguese brought about the mixture of European and Indian blood, thus holding back the advance of civilization.

Contrary to the Spanish and Portuguese policy of moderateness, the Anglo-Saxons who invaded north America conducted a thoroughgoing annihilation of all the Indians including men, women and children to clear the land of all traces of Indian civilization. Thus, they successfully established the white United States of America, in contrast to the mixed races cultivated by their predecessors. In other words, the shedding of Indian blood enabled the Anglo-Saxons to found the present American civilization. Had the Anglo-Saxons adopted moderate measures as by the Spanish and the Portuguese, the United States of America would have never reached the status that it has now.

Established on Bloodshed

Japanese people are sometimes heard to advise the Americans to return to the sacred spirit manifested at the time of the founding of their nation. However, their country was established on the foundation of bloodshed and on the extermination of the Indians. The Americans successfully sanctified their cruel conduct toward the Indians by ostensibly making it appear heroic and sacred. It is widely known that the Americans sometimes lynch the Negroes, making the act a holy and righteous moral obligation.

In the same spirit but on a larger scale, the Americans started a wholesale slaughter of the Filipinos after the Spanish-American war. At the time of that war, the Filipinos, fully trusting the Americans as their liberators from the yoke of Spain, organized the Filipino army and heartily cooperated with the invading American troops for the successful prosecution of the war. The Americans on their part utilized the Filipinos as much as they had need for, but with the arrival of reinforcements from the mainland, they changed their attitude toward the islanders and prohibited the entry of Filipino troops into Manila. Thus, bloody hostilitie between the Americans and the Filipinos started and continued for two successive years from February 4, 1899.

Filipinos Massacred

During those two years, severe casualties were suffered by the Filipinos, including 1,014 dead and 95 wounded in northern Luzon and 3,227 dead and 694 wounded in southern Luzon. The percentage of the dead to the wounded was five to one. Also, at the same time, Filipino non-belligerents numbering 600,000, which was about one sixth of the entire population of 3,500,000, were cruelly massacred. The remaining five-sixths escaped death due to the shortage of American troops to conduct a thoroughgoing massacre.

In praise of the massacre the American commodore who caused the outrageous cruelty boasted of his conduct in course of an address on a Christmas Eve by saying, "We must inculcate common sense in the Filipinos for the good of all concerned." The Americans apparently regarded the Filipino resistance as the outcome of their lack of common sense. What sensible common sense it was to deliver that address on a Christmas Eve, birthday of Prince of Peace!

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

THE SNOW MAKER

By Kengi Hamada

Snow has always intrigued the imagination of Ukichiro Nakaya. When as a boy he was first introduced to this favorite subject of his, he is said to have made snow figures of a village crank. His little friends enjoyed these caricatures—as targets.

Now he is a professor who specializes in that chilling meteorological phenomenon which, according to Victor Hugo, "turns into stone the waters of heaven and the heart of man." "But lest that give you a wrong slant on the man, we hasten to add that he has become a scientific, not a poetical, student of snow.

Dr. Ukichiro Nakaya, professor of physics at Hokkaido Imperial University, microphotographing snow crystals which he made in the glass equipment shown at right. Inset: Snow crystal as it appears under microscope.

He has a fertile field to browse in, for Japan's snowfalls, due largely to its topographical features, are among the world's most prolific, if not most devastating. What he knows about snow and the efforts of science to pry into its mysteries and seek relief from its effects would fill volumes.

Won't Talk Shop

But like all modest men in the know Dr. Nakaya seldom talks shop out of harness. Beard him in his den, however, and he will tell you all about the whys and wherefores of snowdrifts, snow dust, snowflakes, snow line, snow rollers, snowcraft. A stout genial, unassuming man, he will rattle off patiently and with scientific exactitude, scratching his head now and then as his subject runs away from him and grinning like a schoolboy when he sense you're feeling a bit groggy over technical terms. But that isn't all. He makes snow.

"What for?" you might ask. "Good heavens, don't we have enough of the blamed thing in winter, bringing misery and upsetting transportation, without his making more of it? It isn't as if he were making ice."

Ah, but he has a reason for it, a very good reason.

Perhaps we should begin by explaining that the man holds the chair of physics at Hokkaido Imperial University. A comparatively young professor, for he is still in his forties, Dr. Nakaya has been devoting the last decade in his laboratory to a study of snow crystals.

Now, the curious thing about snow crystals is that their forms are exceedingly variable. They are practically undistinguishable to the naked eye. Put them under a microscope, however, or—better still—microphotograph them, and you will notice the difference. Beautiful things they are, perfectly formed with the delicacy and complexity of a miniature mechanism, and looking like anything from a fantastic submarine plant to an airplane in flight.

Generally speaking, snow itself is formed when a chilly wind from the north absorbs humidity as it heads southward high up in the sky and releases itself of vapor in freezing temperature. The vapor condenses and crystallizes, the whole process taking some three hours before it falls to the ground as snow crystals.

Still Big Mystery

How different crystals come into being during this process is still something of a mystery which scientists are trying to solve. They will tell you that they are brought about by "continuous condensation on an initial nucleus, notably by agglomeration;" and that is about all. That may or may not mean a thing to the ordinary layman. But that, however abstruse to John Public, is exactly what has intrigued Dr. Nakaya's imagination during his ten-year experiment with snow.

He has microphotographed some 3,000 species of snow, studying at the same time the general distribution of snow crystals. He found that all the snow crystals preserved in photographs by scientists the world over since the invention of microphotography occur in Hokkaido every winter. More, his study revealed the presence of a great many more varieties of crystals than are recorded in the well-known Bentley collection. Bentley's is limited to regular stellar forms and hexagonal plates, but Dr. Nakaya has come upon three-dimensional crystallizations which he calls "spatial assemblage of branches"—exceedingly complicated structures in the form of needles and prisms and their combinations—and a type of columnar crystal with extended side planes which is not to be found in any scientific literature of the world.

It all goes to show, according to Dr. Nakaya, that Hokkaido's climate must have a good deal more complex and changeable character than that in other parts of the world. This line of reasoning gave him a valuable clue. Science can produce an artificial climate of varying complexity and changeability in the laboratory, so he started making snow to see if he could reproduce the different kinds of natural snow crystals. If he could, he would obtain the data with which to figure out the causes of multi-formed crystals.

In Cold Chamber

He carried out his experiments in a cold chamber at Hokkaido Imperial University's laboratory, where the temperature could be brought down by an ice machine to as low as 55 degrees below zero. The process was modeled entirely after the natural mechanism which causes snow crystallization. Warm vapor was made to rise from the bottom to the top of a glass equipment, where it condensed in several scores of degrees below zero.

In order to suspend these artificially-produced crystals in the glass to correspond to the three-hour period required for natural snow to form and fall to the ground, he put each crystal on a fine rabbit's hair and let it develop, changing the temperature at the top and adjusting the quality and humidity of vapor rising from the bottom. By this process, he claims, one could reproduce almost every type of natural snow crystals known to science.

"But why all this snowy hullabaloo about copying nature?" you might ask. "What does one gain by it?"

Well, if you have mastered the secrets of natural snow crystals, you could, for one thing, foretell weather conditions in the snow country. For Dr. Nakaya, however, this has marked the beginning of an endless series of researches and experiments on means of overcoming the effects of below-freezing temperature on man's important utilities.

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3 GAMES AT YOKOHAMA PLANNED OVER WEEK-END

Basketball, Hockey and Hand-ball Matches Taking Place At Y.C.A.C. Ground

Three teams will see action at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi over the week-end with the Club basketball players meeting the Fujikura five from 5:30 p.m. on Saturday, while the second hockey team is scheduled to meet the Yokohama Hockey Club from 11 a.m. on Sunday. On Sunday, from 3 p.m., the German handball team will meet the Dai-Ichi Koto Gakko eleven.

The following players will comprise the various teams:

Y.C. and A.C. basketball: J. Planas (captain), F. Harriss, E. Eymard, J. Boixo, M. Fachtmann, G. Weed, F. Planas and S. Bielous.

Second hockey eleven: Hariss, Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Ackenhausen (captain) Wilsing, Pehlen, Henn, Bergmann, Mosler, Piper and Sonnenschein.

Referee: Glombik.

German handball: Ketel, M. Fachtmann, Weber, Rapp, O. Schmidt, Rothe, Speringer, A. Bernstein, Koeger, Strobe and R. Bernstein.

Tennis Matches Set

The annual spring tennis tournaments of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club will get under way from this week-end with a large number of participants entered in the various events.

Over 40 entries are listed in the men's singles handicap, while 17 couples will compete for top honors in the men's handicap doubles. Players are requested to note that all first round matches and bracketed byes will have to be complete by Thursday, April 29.

The pairings follow:

Men's singles handicap A class: M. Fachtmann —15 vs. Doelling —15. J. Planas —30.4 vs. Speringer —15.4. J. DaSilva —30 bye. F. Harriss —30.4 vs. F. Prufer —30.4. J. Longy —3/6 vs. E. da Silva —40.2. E. Eastlake —15 vs. G. Da Silva —15.2. G. Soff vs. D. Dentici —30. Dr. Engel —40 vs. Cornu —30.4. Luedde-Meurath —40 vs. L. Mosler —40.2. F. Handge —30.2 bye. W. Pekrun —30.4 vs. Bouvard Scratch and S. Moriya—30 vs. G. Weed —30.

Men's singles handicap B Class: S. Bielous —15 vs. Gustaffson —15.4. A Agajan —15.4 vs. A. Svensson —30.4. J. Boixo —15 bye. A. Weiss plus 15 vs. E. Rasmussen scratch. J. Fernandes plus 30 vs. Riber —15. Kaufmann —15 vs. Parsram —30. R. Bernstein —30.4 vs. R. da Silva —15. M. Pestalozzi —15 vs. C. Remedios —15.2. Dr. Haban —15 vs. C. Fernandes plus 15.4. Johansen plus 15 bye. Tschanz plus 15 vs. Wendblah —15.4. and M. Weidemann plus 15 vs. V. Rangel scratch.

Men's handicap doubles: Bouvard and Dentici—15 vs. Soff and Luedde-Neurath—40.3. J. Da Silva and A. Agajan—15 vs. J Fernandes and C. Fernandes plus 15. M. Fachtmann and J. Planas—30.2 vs. M. Parsram and Rangel scratch. R. da Silva and Rasmussen scratch bye. Gustaffson and Riber scratch vs. Cornu and Longy—50.4. Wendblah and Remedios—4/6 vs. G. Fachtmann and E. da Silva—60. Dr. Haban and Bielous plus 15 vs. Kaufmann and Tschanz plus 15. Moriya and Harriss—40.2 vs. Doelling and Pekrur—30.2. and E. Eastlake and Weed—15.4 vs. Prufer and G. da Silva—60.

Ladies' singles handicap: Mrs. Kawaguchi plus 15 vs. Miss S. Gallois—30. Miss R. Eymard—4/6.

Mrs. Pestalozzi—15 vs. Miss M. Prohaska—30.2. Miss Marie Andreis scratch vs Miss H. Lord—40. Miss Madelaine Andreis—3/6 bye and Mrs. Rasmussen plus 15 vs. Miss Hardvendal—15.3.

Mixed handicap doubles: Miss Lord and Planas—30 vs. Miss M. Andreis and Boixo scratch. Mrs. Bouvard and R. da Silva—4/6. Miss Hardvendal and G. da Silva—15 vs. Mrs. Kawaguchi an C. Fernandes plus 15. Miss T. Planas and D Dentici—15.2 vs. Miss Gallois and Aurell—60. and Mr. and Mrs. Pestalozzi scratch vs. Mrs. Longy and Cornu—40.2.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL ENTERING FOURTH PERIOD

Nagoya and Nankai Nines Leading; Tokyo Kyojin Behind in Race

Standings

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Nagoya	6	2	0	.750
Nankai	6	2	0	.750
Hankyu	5	3	0	.625
Hanshin	5	4	0	.556
Asahi	4	5	0	.444
Yamato	3	4	1	.429
Kyojin	3	5	1	.375
Seitetsu	1	8	0	.111

As the Nippon Professional Baseball League enters the fourth period today, the standings find the nines of Nagoya and Nankai leading the race with percentages of .750.

The mighty Tokyo Kyojin, out for their sixth straight championships, have so far found it tough sledding and are in seventh place just ahead of the tail-enders Seitetsu. Resting in third spot is the Hankyu nine followed in order by Hanshin, Asahi and Yamato.

Today double-headers are scheduled at the Korakuen stadium and Koshien stadium, near Osaka. At Korakuen, the Yamato Club will tackle Hankyu followed by the Seitetsu vs. Nagoya tilt. At Koshien, Hanshin meets Nankai while the Kyojin face Asahi.

4th Period Schedule

Korakuen Stadium

April 24—Yamato vs. Hankyu and Seitetsu vs. Nagoya.
 " 25—Nagoya vs. Yamato and Seitetsu vs. Hankyu.
 " 28—Seitetsu vs. Yamato and Nagoya vs. Hankyu.
 " 29—Hankyu vs. Yamato and Nagoya vs. Seitetsu.

Koshien Stadium, Near Osaka

April 24—Hanshin vs. Nankai and Asahi vs. Kyojin.
 " 25—Nankai vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Kyojin.
 " 28—Hanshin vs. Asahi and Nankai vs. Kyojin.
 " 29—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Kyojin vs. Asahi.

English Easter Service

An Easter service in English will be conducted by the Rev. Y. Chiba, former chairman of the National Christ Churches of Japan, at the Yokohama Union Church on Sunday at 11 a.m.

Soong Visiting Canada

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, has arrived in Ottawa to discuss the current war situation with Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday in relaying a report from the Canadian capital.

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The Chinese Revolution Is Now Complete

Japan's recent relinquishment of extraterritoriality, her restoration of the concessions, the rendition of the Legation Quarter, and other acts of marked friendship toward China have naturally created the profoundest impression everywhere. In connection with this new China policy of Japan, however, the false impression may have been created in some quarters that it had some direct relation to China's participation in the war because it was announced immediately after the entry of the National Government into the war. Such a belief is, however, grossly mistaken. Japan's new policy toward China was by no means impelled by China's participation in the war, nor was it in the nature of a quid pro quo at all.

Japan's new China policy had been prepared before China's participation in the war. It was by mere accident that its formal enunciation followed China's entry into the war. What made Japan adopt her new China policy, then? Needless to say, it emanates from the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," and its fundamental aim is to emancipate all peoples in Greater East Asia from Anglo-American imperialistic and capitalistic aggression and to enable all of them to live in prosperity and security under a new order established in Greater East Asia on ethical principles.

Japan's new China policy, calculated to aid China to attain complete independence, was framed in accordance with such a lofty spirit and was adopted absolutely on her own initiative. Be it also noted that this course was taken by Japan in the firm belief that as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influences will be swept completely out of Greater East Asia, with no room whatever left for their future counter-offensive.

This new China policy of the Japanese Government has enabled the Chinese people to consummate their cherished Revolution at long last. In consonance with the last injunctions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic, it has been the custom to erect at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and other important gathering places in China large signs bearing the legend "The Revolution Is Not Yet Complete." Now, however, the Chinese people have the satisfaction of seeing the Revolution which they have so ardently desired for so many years finally consummated through Japan's kindly help.

Japan's new China policy has greatly clarified the atmosphere of China, and the Chinese people are now exerting themselves in the political, economic and cultural spheres with renewed energy and in the spirit of independence.

The problem calling for the most urgent attention of China at war is that of economic construction, and Japan's new China policy is already producing good effects in Chinese economic circles. In this connection, we may refer to the activity of the All-China Commerce Control Congress, which was inaugurated on March 15. It is an organ for the collection and distribution of commodities in China, and is operated by twenty first-rate Chinese financiers in Shanghai. Notwithstanding the fact that it has been in existence for only a month or so, its activity has already achieved good results. Thanks to its efforts, the interchange of materials is going on very smoothly in Shanghai and in the districts further inland.

Needless to say, Shanghai is the center of the heart of Chinese economy. If favorable economic conditions prevail in the district around Shanghai, the economic situation in North and South China as well as in Central China will develop favorably as a matter of course. In other words, the economy of Shanghai may well be regarded as the touchstone of China's economic construction. That good results have been achieved by the All-China Commerce Control Congress in so short a time in the operation of this Shanghai economy is certainly a matter for genuine congratulation for the sake of Chinese economy which is in the process of reconstruction.

The above fact denotes only one example of the outcome of Japan's new China policy as visualized in the Chinese economic sphere. In the political and cultural fields also, good results will no doubt be achieved by degrees.

Indeed, nothing will give the Japanese, as China's real friends, greater pleasure than to see the Chinese Government and people, as the sequel of Japan's new China policy adopted in accordance with the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," put greater energy into the execution of their own policy of self-improvement so as to contribute to the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia. By shaping their course in this way they will also be comforting the departed spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The End of the Raid Fiasco

The affair of the disclosures concerning the futile American air raid on Japan of last year has already been amply commented upon both editorially and as a news story. But the facts of the case are so illuminating and so significant that the entire sequel of events might well be reviewed again once and for all.

As April 18, the first anniversary of the raid, approached, Elmer Davis, Director of the United States Office of War Information, announced that he would release startling details of the raid of a year ago. No doubt as a professional propagandist he thought that the facts could be twisted to make the raid appear as a great American achievement.

When the anniversary finally arrived, however, the United States authorities issued only a very weak and bare announcement of the mere fact that the American raiders had taken off from an aircraft carrier at sea. As a matter of fact, that much and more had been announced by the Japanese authorities a full year previously, on the very day of the raid itself.

What had happened was that the United States War Department, knowing how miserable a failure the raid had been, had stopped the Office of War Information from releasing any details which might disclose to the uninformed American public the extent of the failure. So the American authorities lamely tried to excuse the inadequacy of their promised report by explaining that further details had to be withheld as a matter of military secrecy.

But from whom did the secret have to be kept, since the Japanese military authorities know all the details already? Obviously it was to prevent their own public from learning the whole truth that the American authorities decided to maintain their policy of evasiveness.

So, to enlighten the American public of the doings of their own aviators, the Japanese Government undertook to furnish all the details. Because of the evasiveness of the American authorities, it remained for Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, to give the American public the details which Elmer Davis had promised to give but didn't. And the story which Major-General Yahagi gave on April 20, impressive for all its candid and forthright details, was a story of complete American failure.

Major-General Yahagi's report was so detailed, so accurate, and so obviously authentic that the American authorities no longer could maintain their fiction of the necessity of withholding military secrets. Shamefacedly and reluctantly, the American authorities were forced to come out into the open, and on the day following Major-General Yahagi's report the United States War Department finally came out with its detailed report supplementing the bare announcement of several days earlier.

And the most significant thing about it all was that this latest American report has turned out to be a complete corroboration and confirmation of practically every detail of the Japanese report. Although the American report still claimed that the raid had "attained its objectives," it contradicted the earlier American announcements to confess that not a single one of the raiding planes had succeeded safely in reaching its destination, that every plane which took part in the raid was hit and damaged so severely as to crash with the sole exception of one plane, and that plane was forced to land in Soviet territory where its crew have been interned. It revealed that the only survivors who escaped capture or death were those who had bailed out in parachutes into Chungking territory, including Colonel Doolittle, the commander of the raid himself.

And so not only was the raid itself a fiasco, but the manner in which the American authorities tried to hide the real facts has also turned out to be a boomerang. To cover up their embarrassment, the American authorities have been trying to make an ado about the punishment which some of the captured raiders have been meted out by the Japanese authorities. What the American authorities fail to point out, however, is the fact that those who were punished were punished properly for their wanton atrocities which lay completely outside the scope of legitimate military activity. The final outcome of the whole affair, including the deserved punishments, shows what lie in store for the Americans if they should ever again attempt a similar adventure.

MARVELOUS ADVANCE ACHIEVED BY JAPAN IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD

Empire Forges Ahead to Establish Economy in Partnership With Greater East Asia Nations

By SHOSHIRO KUDO
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

As already mentioned, Japan's industries had been maintained down to quite recent years with light industries as their pivotal factor. On the other hand, heavy industries, which started in a peculiar way, had hitherto occupied a very small portion of the industrial structure, though they attained a constant growth. The inception of heavy industries can be traced to those years, when the capitalist economy of this country as an independent unit began to have bearing, although on a modest basis, on the international politico-economic situation. In those days, or at the outset of the twentieth century, the machinery industry, which manufactured the general productive means, was so highly developed in Europe that the armament industry was said to have been deprived of its leadership in point of technique. At such a moment, heavy industries were started in Japan under the leadership of armament manufacturing plants owned and managed by the Government. This characteristic of Japan's heavy industries still remains unrevised. Even today the armament industry is said to be technically several years ahead of the heavy industries in general.

Japan's heavy industries, to say more precisely, came into existence when Japan secured the Tayeh iron mine by virtue of the victorious conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, and established the Yawata Iron Works by utilizing the indemnity paid by China as capital. They made an appreciable expansion in the years prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, during which period Japan imported warships from Britain, Germany and France. At that time, Japan's capitalistic industrial system was in the early stage of formation as against power-capitalism which was in full swing in the Western countries. The prevailing circumstances, however, forced Japan to proceed speedily with military preparations. Naturally, a large volume of capital had to be invested for the expansion in production of armament and munitions. Under strenuous efforts of the Government, munition arsenals made rapid and broad strides within the period of a little over ten years from the Sino-Japanese War to the years immediately following the Russo-Japanese War. The motive power used in these arsenals, for instance, tripled or quadrupled, while workers in employment made seven to ten-fold increases. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan nearly completed its facilities for the manufacture of armament, vehicles, turbines and other vital items, and for the construction of war vessels. Other notable events were the organization of the State management of railways and the establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which took place in 1906.

Developed Generally

All these facilities not necessarily served the military purposes alone; doubtless they contributed to the general development of capitalism, too. Nonetheless, the heavy industries of the civilian interests were left far behind. Slowness characterized, in particular, the machine-tool industry, the basic productive means; whereas the munition industries flourished at the hands of the Government management. The slowness in the development of civilian heavy industries was ascribed to the lack of abundant supply of raw materials and to the fact that Japan had to depend on imported machine-tools. The still more important factor was the capital requirements of heavy industries which were too vast to be undertaken by civilian enterprises whose capitalist economy was then on the early process of making.

The low level of civilian heavy industries had been an element which perpetually jarred the economy of Japan ever since its modernization. It would not be inappropriate to say that serious efforts were commenced for the first time to remedy this defect only in 1931, when the Manchurian incident occurred. These efforts were made on the strength of the expanded State credit for the dual purposes of achieving a recovery from the protracted economic depression and of expanding the defense facilities in keeping with the rearmament competitions among the Powers. After 1933, the expanded spending program of the Government each year necessitated the issuance of ¥700,000,000 to ¥1,000,000,000 bonds, and this gave a strong stimulus to the growth of heavy and chemical industries.

Following the commencement of the China affair, there occurred a remarkable expansion of heavy industries and efforts were chiefly directed toward the construction of a highly organized defense system. Japan's industrial production was about doubled within the period of seven years from the occurrence of the Manchurian incident in 1931 to the outbreak of the China affair in 1937. The rise of the index of employment of factory workers from 1.00 in 1931 to 1.76 in 1937 attests to the correctness of this estimate. And the greater part of the increased production was accounted for in the main by heavy and chemical industries, as indicated in the subjoined table:

Indices of Industrial Production by Different Branches
(1931—1)

Industrial Branches	1936	1937
Spinning and weaving	1.9	2.1
Metal	5.1	8.1
Machinery	3.4	5.1
Chemical	2.6	3.5
Ceramic	2.3	2.8
Foodstuffs	1.5	1.8
Lumber milling and wood work	1.9	2.5
Printing and book-binding	1.3	1.5
Others	2.5	3.2
Average	2.4	3.1

The above table shows that the increase of production was most conspicuous in cases of heavy and chemical industries, metal works recording approximately eight-fold gain, machinery industry about five-fold expansion and chemical industry about three and one-half times. The ratio of production of heavy and chemical industries to the total industrial production ascended to 54.5 per cent, in 1937; whereas it was as low as 33.7 per cent in 1931, thus reversing the position of light industries hinged around the cotton spinning industry. In constructing the indices given in the table, the advances of prices were not taken into account. Nor there were adjusted possible overlapped production figures. The indices, therefore, cannot be considered in any way precise, but roughly suggest that the expansion of industrial production in Japan during the period under review was largely attained by the branches of metal works, machines and tools, chemical and mining. Another fact which should not be overlooked is that this remarkable expansion was made in the years before 1937, during which period the industrial activities were not as yet under carefully designed production expansion plan.

Defense Needed

It was in 1938 that the prolongation of the China affair gave rise to the demand for a highly organized defense State to counteract the unreasonable pressure from the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and others which have been backing the Chungking regime. To meet this demand the Government formulated a four-year production expansion plan in accordance with the already mentioned Law Concerning Export and Import Goods, the Temporary Capital Control Law, the National General Mobilization Law and the Materials Mobilization Plan Regulations. In Manchoukuo, the five-year industrial development plan was put into force in 1937, while a four-year production expansion plan was adopted in North China. As these plans were vigorously carried out with the help of the vast natural resources of Manchoukuo and North China, there occurred an amazing increase in the production of heavy and chemical industries in the more recent years not covered by the table.

Viewing the situation from the financial angle, with particular reference to the operation of the Temporary Capital Control Law, it may be noted that, since September, 1937, some seventy per cent of the total industrial funds supplied annually under the provisions of Article 4 of the same law went to the basic industries closely allied with the manufacture of munitions. Approximately 70 per cent of the total loans accommodated by various financial institutions likewise went to munition industries. These figures conspicuously indicate a further expansion of heavy and chemical industries. The reorganization of Japan's industrial structure was completed, so to speak, with its basis shifted to heavy and chemical industries. These Japanese heavy industries, which have been built up on the strength of the expanded State credit, have now solidified their foundations on account of the vast natural resources of the southern region that have been acquired owing to the establishment of Japanese supremacy in Greater East Asia. When technical progress is achieved on an independent basis for the manufacture of machinery, all the material conditions would be ready for Japan to accomplish a highly organized defense State as against other economic and Political blocs of the world.

Has Important Role

In contrast to the remarkable expansion of heavy industries, the textile industry has been constantly on the decline. In 1931, the workers employed in the textile industry in Japan constituted 54 per cent of the total factory labor employed. With the policy of promoting heavy and chemical industries pursued in the subsequent years, the ratio of the labor employment in the textile industry fell to 35 per cent in 1937, although the absolute number of operatives was kept unchanged. Later, the ratio registered a further falling-off, and more recently, there must have been a considerable contraction even in the absolute number of operatives. Yet the textile industry has an important role to play in establishing an autarchic economy in the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The new duties assigned to the textile industry of Japan are not only to supply clothing materials to the peoples of Greater East Asia, but also to offer a medium to accelerate the interchange of goods among the different areas of that region. Moreover, together with crude rubber, tin and sugar which are super-abundantly produced in the south, textile products would be the principal weapon to wage a peacetime economic war when communications would be resumed with the different economic spheres of the world.

As to the future outlook, it can be easily forecast that considerable changes would occur in the whole of the Japanese industrial structure, especially when the cardinal and immediate demand is to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion. It is not at all difficult to imagine that even the "democratic have" countries are experiencing unusual difficulties in obtaining the supply of materials and labor. In view of the attrition feature of the current war, the Japanese Government recently decided to place the utmost importance on the production of iron and steel, coal, light metals, shipping and airplanes so as to replenish the national fighting strength on a total war footing. The determination of the Government signifies the abandonment of the general production expansion plan which had hitherto been pursued, and concentration of the total productive efforts on limited lines of the most vital strategic materials. It is true that the production of the said five items is either directly or indirectly connected with diverse other industries. It is also equally true that the relative importance and urgency of these five industrial lines themselves would vary according to time and changes in the situation. These factors naturally complicate the intensified priority system adopted by the Government—a system which requires prudent handling and operation. What must be particularly pointed out at this juncture is that the industrial development of Japan is forging ahead on an independent basis of regional economic cooperation chiefly to establish its own greater sphere economy in partnership with the countries of Greater East Asia.

(End)

Words and Their Origin

Stern as Pluto

Pluto was the king of the underworld in the ancient tales, and all men were afraid of him. His name was never mentioned save with fear and trembling, and devout Greeks and Romans with a sincere belief in their gods prayed that they might not meet him face to face.

When the government of the universe was apportioned among the various gods and goddesses, Pluto received as his share the infernal regions, beneath the earth, and to him was assigned the care of the dead and of riches, since all precious metals are buried deep within the earth. He never appeared on the surface save when he had in mind some sinister purpose, such as the dragging down to the lower regions of some unhappy victim. On one such occasion he kidnapped Proserpine (or Persephone), the beautiful daughter of Ceres, in order to make her his queen and set her on his throne in Hades, the underworld.

Pluto was always represented as a stern, dark beared man. On his head was a crown, and in his hand a scepter and a key, to indicate his power.

* * *

Cimmerian Darkness

"Cimmerian" means gloomy, or shrouded in darkness. The term comes from classical antiquity, and refers to a people, called the Cimmerians, who dwell beyond the ocean stream in a land where the sun never shines and where the blackest darkness always prevails.

"The Cimmerian country is the abode of the dull god, Sommus," says Gayley's "Classic Myths." "Here Phoebus dare not come. Clouds and shadows are exhaled from the ground, and light glimmers faintly. The cock never there calls aloud to Aurora, nor watch dog nor goose disturbs the silence. No wild beast, nor cattle, nor branch moves with the wind, nor sound of human conversation breaks the stillness. From the bottom of the rock the river Lethe flows, and by its murmur invites to sleep. Poppies grow before the door of the cave, from whose juices Night distills slumbers, which she scatters over the darkened earth."

NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY FOR GREATER EAST ASIA PROBED

Old Theories Governing International Trade Found Out of Date

By KEN ITO
(From the Boeki Toseikai Kaiho)

The determination of the currency system for the various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and exchange policy has become a question of paramount importance, especially as we are bent on a new economic and financial structure for the sprere.

During the period of a decisive war, army scrip has its place and function in the occupied areas but it is an emergency currency, with latent limitations. It is only natural, therefore, that with the increasing importance of preparing for the exigencies of a prolonged war and the necessity of developing fully the economic and financial powers of the sphere, a sound currency structure should be firmly set up and a just exchange policy laid for the benefit of all the southern regions.

In the past, under the gold standard system, the concept of foreign exchange dealt mainly with the determination of the rate of exchange of foreign currencies.

On the other hand, it is possible to divide the nature of the foreign exchange rates into two different classifications: (1) the rate used when capital is moved between two countries and (2) the rate used in the exchange of commodities between two countries. Particularly did this dual classification become pronounced with the abandonment of the gold standard for the managed currency system. The first of these rates, having to do with the movement of capital, was determined by the domestic value of the currency while the latter was governed by the price of merchandise within a country.

Exchange of Gold Unnecessary

In the past, in the actual course of trade between two countries, the actual exchange of gold was rarely necessary in settling trade balance. Thus, for example, with what Japan received in dollar exchange from her sale of goods to America, she purchased such products as iron and oil from the latter. In the final analysis, trade was merely an exchange of commodities. Gold was therefore used to smoothen the flow of trade. If it is assumed that the volume of trade is fixed for two countries, and this system operates smoothly, there would be no need whatever for monetary settlement, or for foreign exchange.

From this standpoint, foreign trade assumes the following character: International trade is merely the exchange of products between two countries, with the corollary that there will be an adverse balance of trade or an excess of imports over exports.

To illustrate, if country A exports raw silk to country B and in return imports oil and iron from the latter. A imports them because it has more use for oil and iron than silk. Similarly, B imports silk and exports oil and iron because silk is of greater value to it. To both countries, therefore, the value of that which each imports being greater than that which each exports, there is a tendency to import more. The term "value" as it is used here does not designate the price of such goods although in actual transactions, the price is the indicator of value.

In international trade, it has been the aim of all the nations of the world, including Japan, to have a surplus of exports over imports. This was the general practice during the era of free, liberal economy, where there was a necessity of acquiring foreign exchange. The idea was that if one had enough foreign exchange on hands it could be used for the purchase of any foreign goods whenever needed. But, here again, the ultimate objective was not to get foreign exchange but materials.

Three Characteristics

The present-day trade policy may, therefore, be said to have the following three characteristics:

1. Foreign trade has for its purpose the exchange of commodities.
2. Based upon the conception of the value of such commodities, it is a rule to see an excess of imports over exports.
3. The main object is to acquire goods, to place greater emphasis on imports while exportation has merely for its objective the acquisition of foreign exchange.

In view of the fact that foreign trade today is based upon these three points, it is quite clear that the dependence of foreign currencies in international trade has been greatly reduced. Accordingly, it has become necessary to revise our ideas about the foreign exchange rate also. It would be advisable to discuss this problem under two different heads:

1. Exchange rate used in the movement of capital or funds; and
2. Exchange rate used in the settlement of commercial transactions.

The former is used in the case of investment loans, development capital and remittances of earnings. The exchange rate, in this sense, does not differ from the past and is the rate at which the currencies of two countries or of two spheres, having different monetary units, are exchangeable. At what level the value of the monetary unit will be maintained depends primarily on the economic strength of the respective sphere or country. Hence, in determining the exchange rate of capital funds, it is necessary to decide the value of the currencies of the two parties.

The exchange rate used in the settlement of commercial transactions deals with the currency ratio which shows the difference of the utility value of the goods exchanged between two different countries or spheres, although it should be remembered that the value of the goods is expressed by the price of the merchandise in question.

Has Far-Reaching Significance

In view of the fact that the smooth operation of this exchange rate adjusts the prices of goods existing between two countries and smoothens the flow of commodities in international trade, this exchange rate, as a matter of policy, has far-reaching significance. As an example, suppose the following prices prevailed in countries A and B in regard to oil and iron.

Country	Product	C.I.F.	Exchange Rate	Price
A	Oil	$ 50	@23½	¥212.76
"	Iron	$120	@23½	¥510.63
B	Oil			¥250
"	Iron			¥450

Under these circumstances, due to the price disparity existing between the value of the products in these two countries, oil may be imported from country A for the obvious reason that oil is cheaper in A than in B but the reverse is the case in regard to iron. Therefore, it is suggested that instead of maintaining one exchange rate for all products, such as $23.50 for ¥100, it would be much more feasible to have multiple exchange rates. For instance, in regard to oil, the exchange rate might be $20 which would make the price of imported oil exactly ¥250.00 assuming that the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) remains unaltered and for iron, the exchange rate might be higher, that is, $26 in which case the price of imported iron would be ¥448.50. If such a measure is taken, rice disparity may be readily adjusted.

Such a policy may also apply in regard to the exports from Japan, that is, fix a higher exchange rate for goods on which Japan has a monopoly and to fix a low rate on competitive products. In other words, the exchange banks should be made to conform with the trade policy and to adjust synthetically the exchange rates.

Already Adopted

This foreign exchange policy has already been adopted by some of the South American countries. Argentina has adopted the following multiple exchange rates:

Official rate
A (daily necessities). £1 at 15 pesos
Official rate
B (daily necessities). £1 at 17 pesos
Free exchange
A (necessary materials) .... £1 at 19—20 pesos
Competitive exchange
(luxuries) .... £1 at 22—23 pesos

It should be remembered in this connection that to overlook the economic power of the respective trading nations and the price differential would not only hinder the smooth flow of commodities but would fail to promote better economic relations. In the determination of an exchange for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the two main classifications of foreign exchange rate should be kept in mind, that is, the rate to be used in the movement of capital funds and the rate to be employed in commercial transactions. In other words, the formulation of the rate for capital funds should be considered a part of the general financial program while in the case of the latter whose objective is to facilitate the flow of commodities between two or more nations, its rate should be determined in the light of the commodity and trade programs of the nation.

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Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 15 dated April 15, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo, Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, The Rising Sun Over the Andamans, Strategy on the German-Soviet Battle Front, Life in Vatican City, East Asia Medical Association, Japan's Medical Institutes in East Asia, War Against Opium, Medicines in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Voice of Nippon, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, and Elementary Japanese Course.

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